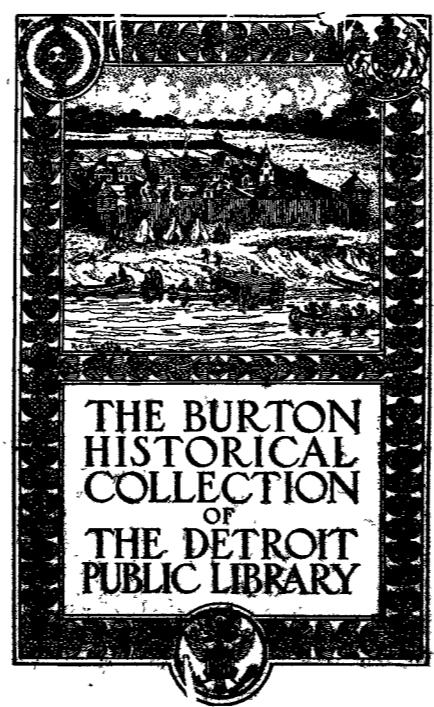


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Q25s
1897

STANDARD ATLAS OF
GRANGE, MICHIGAN.



STANDARD ATLAS
OF
OTTAWA COUNTY

MICHIGAN

INCLUDING
A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD.

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments
devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE
SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Compiled and Published

BY

GEO. A. OGLE & CO.

PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

134 VAN BUREN ST.
CHICAGO.

1897

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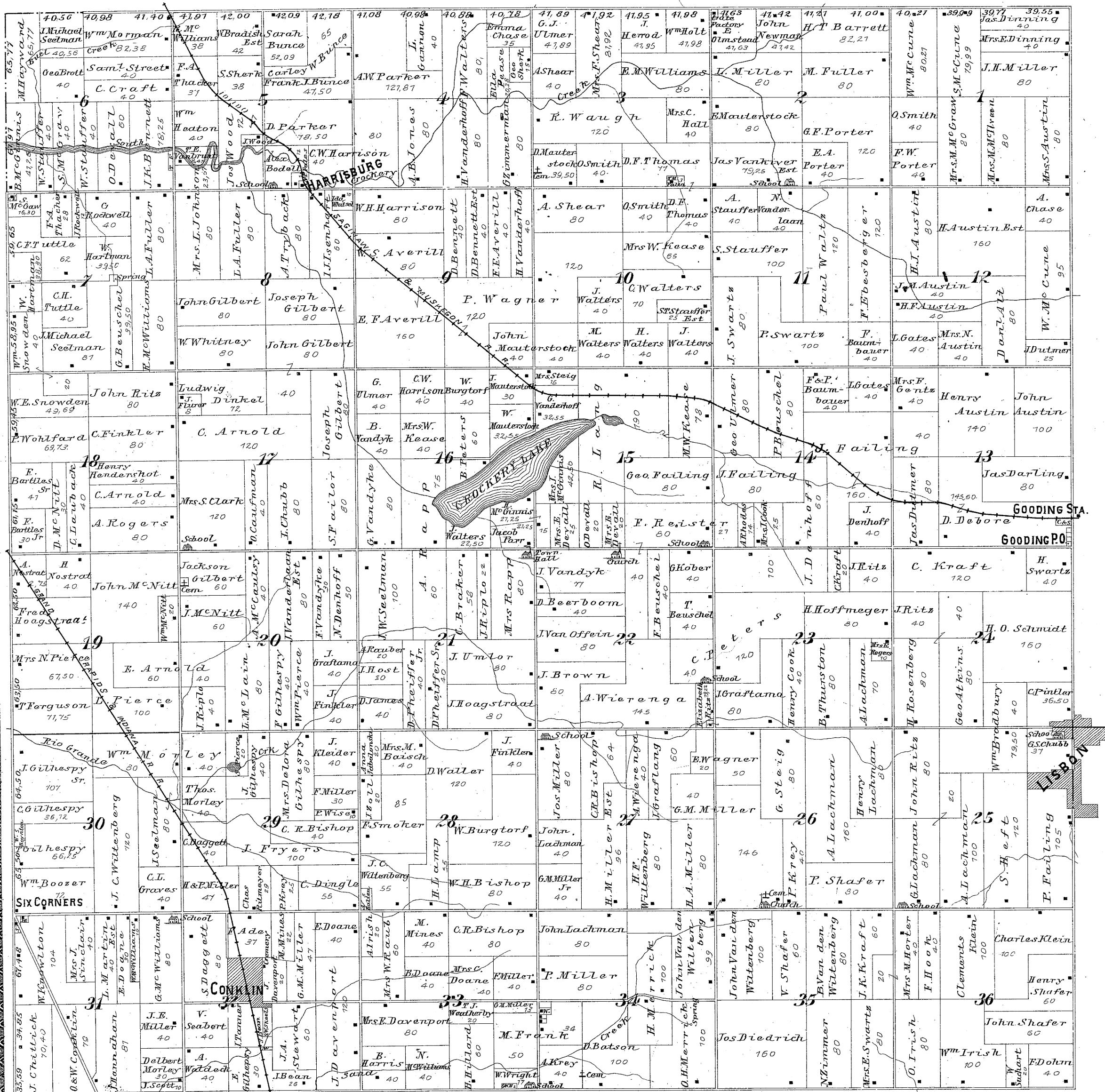
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MAP OF
CHESTER
TOWNSHIP

Township 9 North

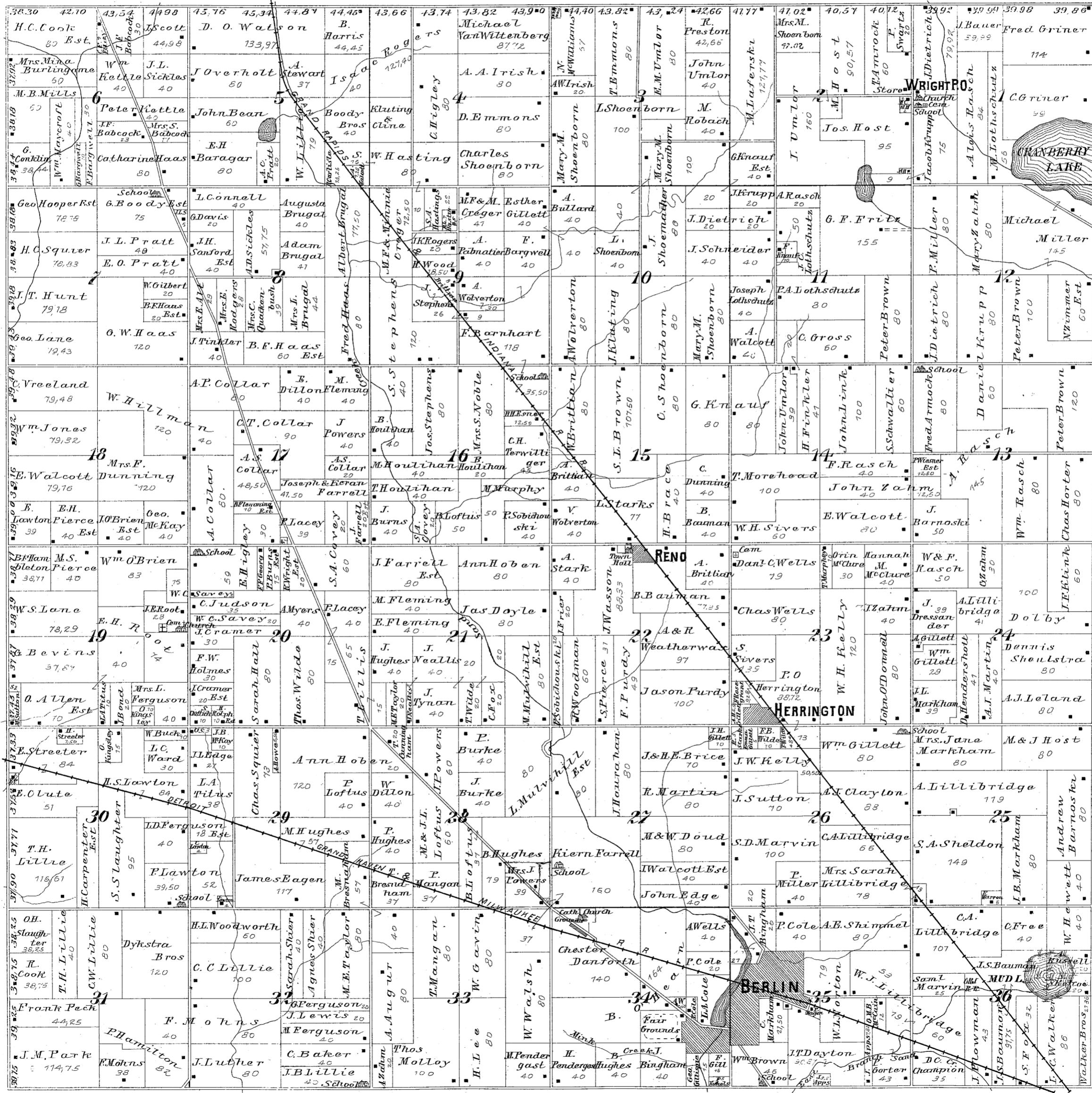
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile Range 13 West of the Meridian of Michigan

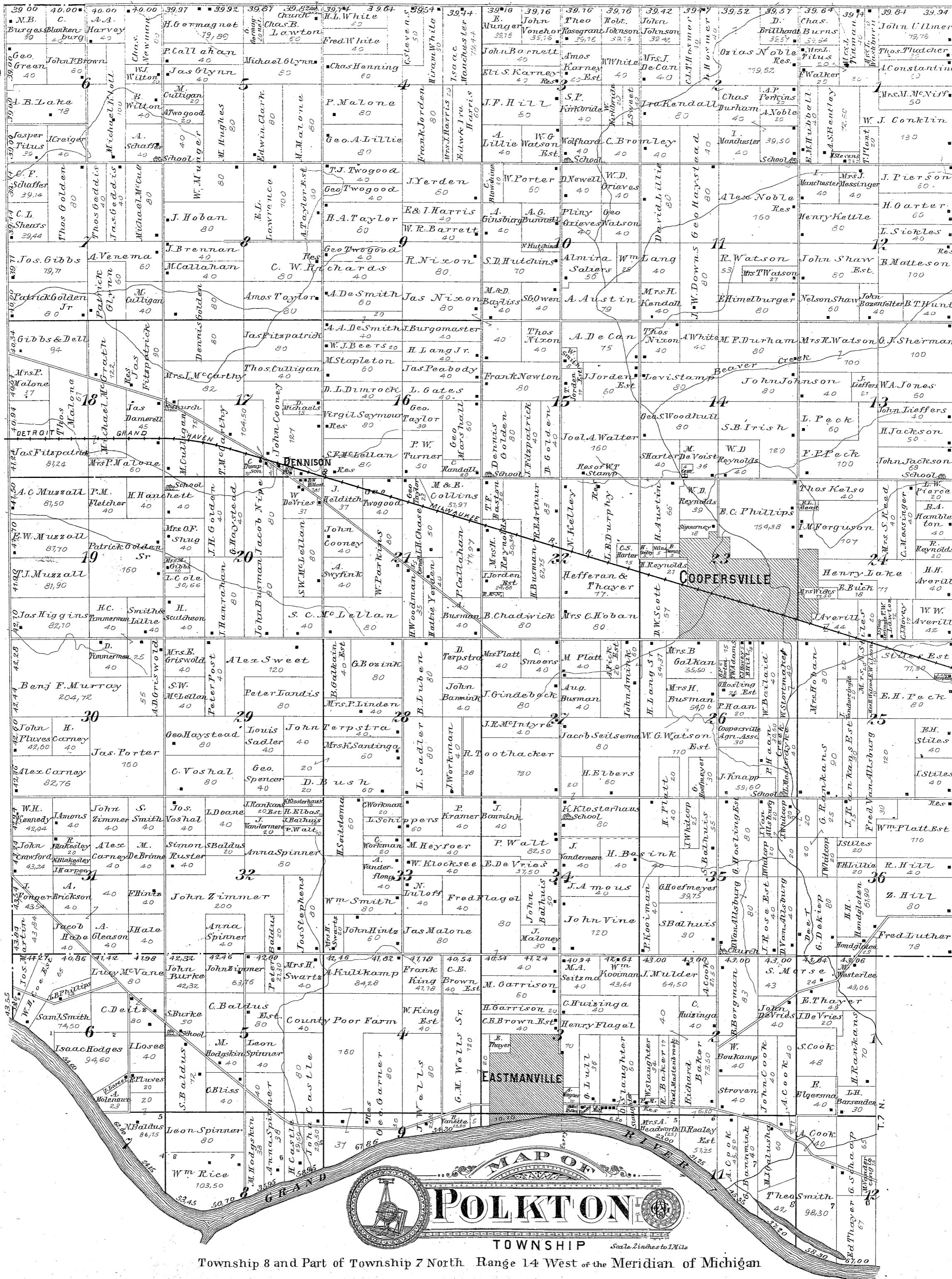


MAP OF
WRIGHT
TOWNSHIP

Township 8 North

Scale 1 mile to 1 mile Range 13 West of the Meridian of Michigan





POLKTON

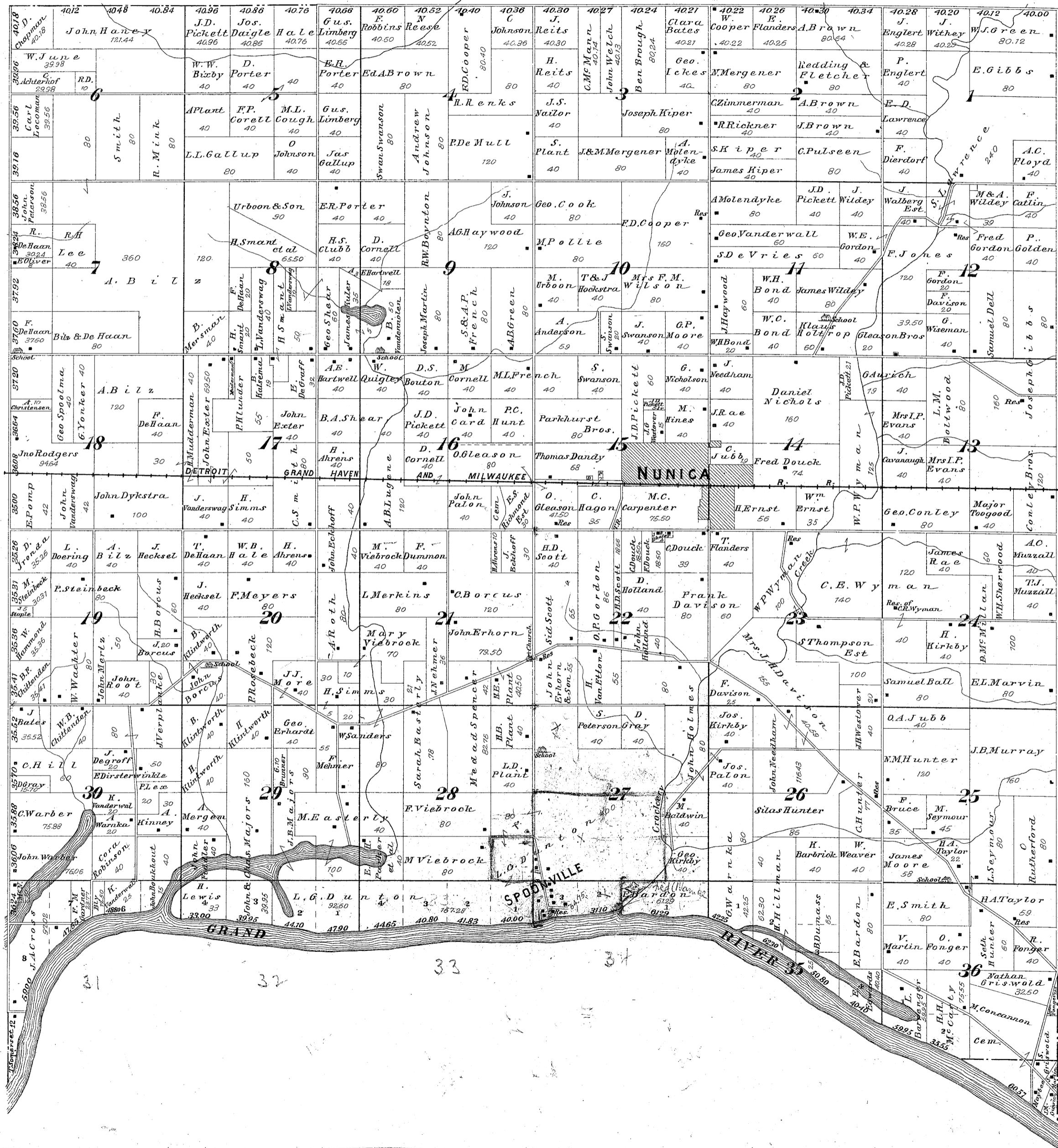
Township 8 and Part of Township 7 North Range 14 West of the Meridian of Michigan

CROCKERY

Part of Township 7 and 8 North

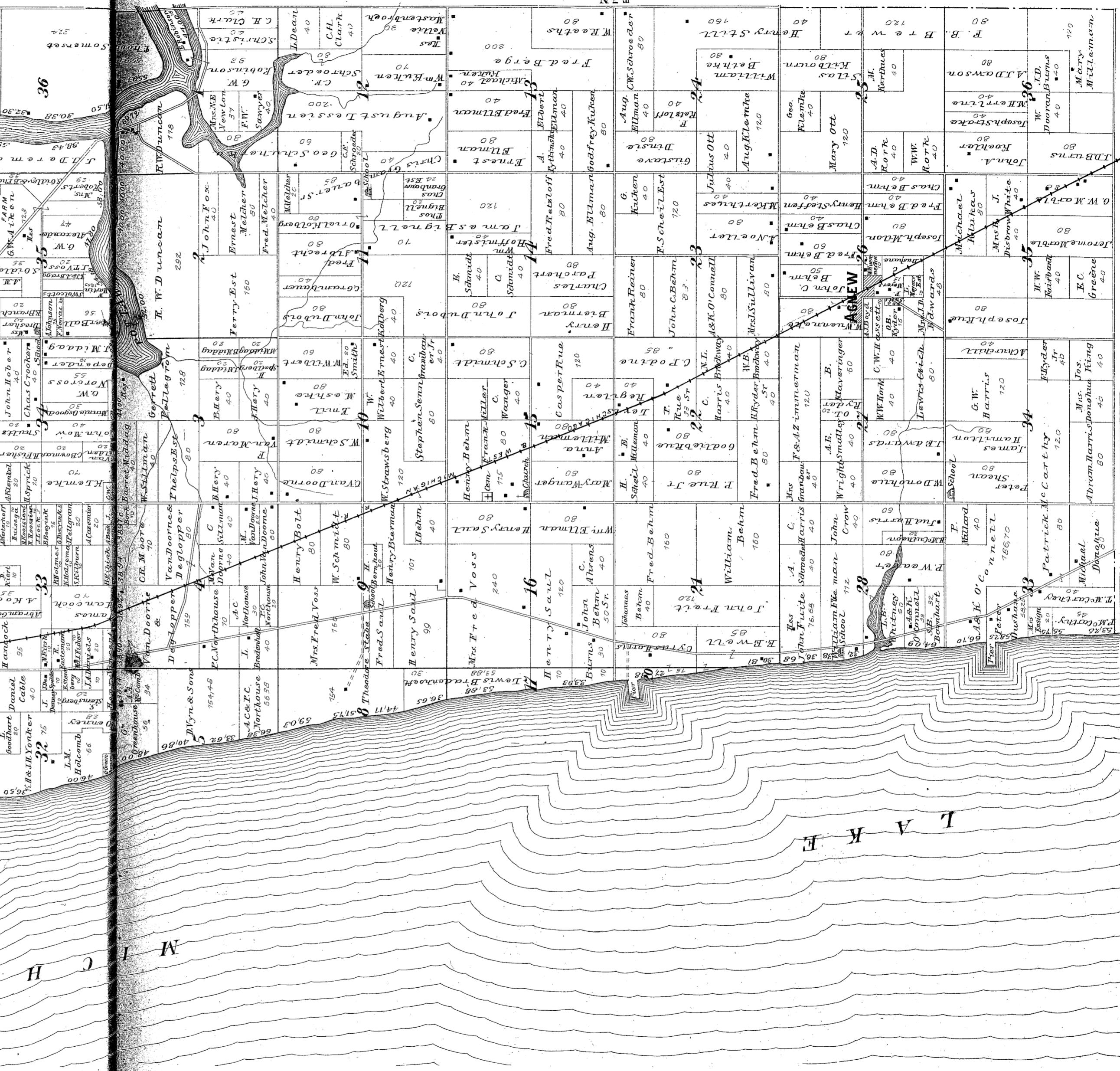
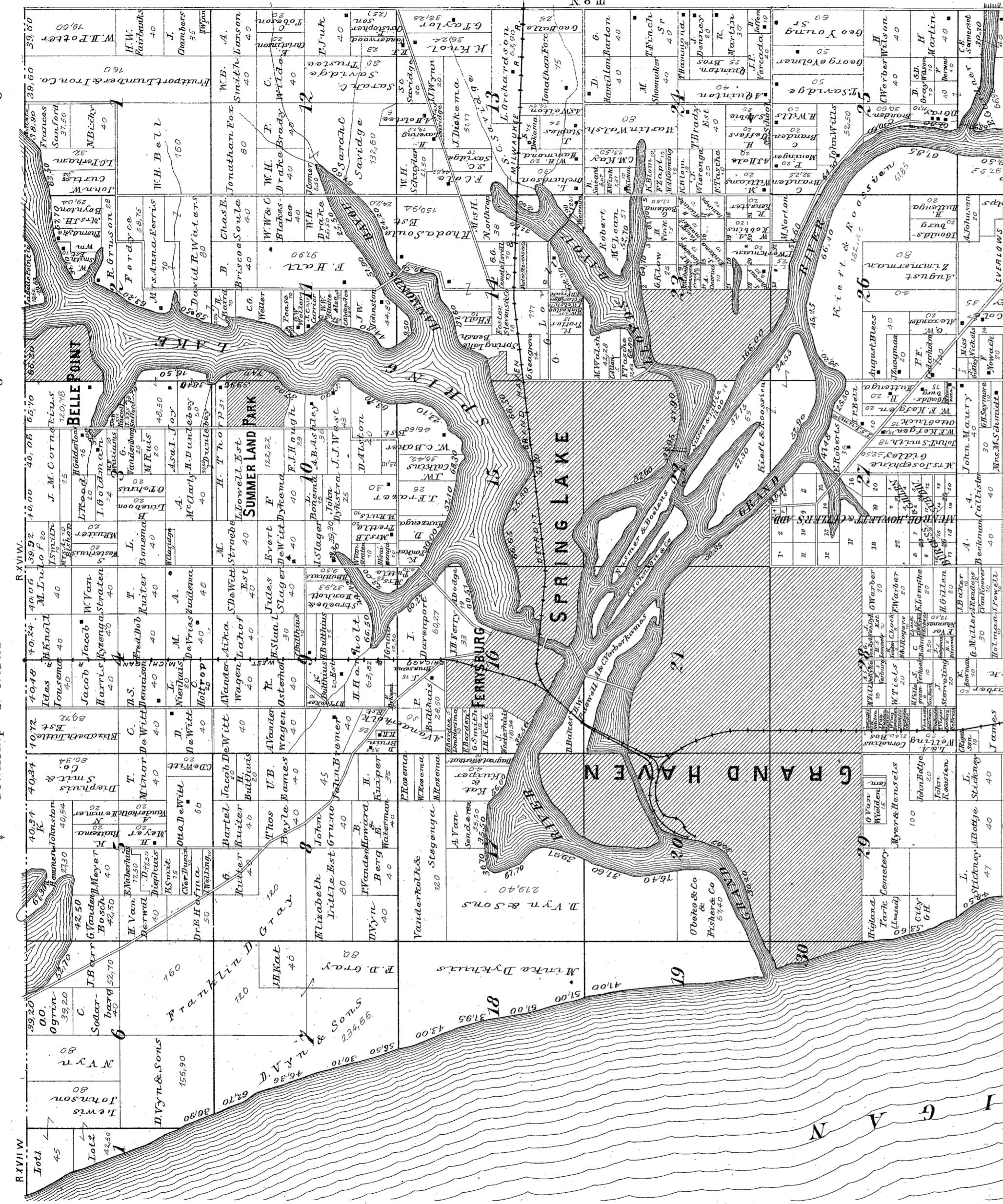
Scale 2 inches to 1 Mile

Range 15 West of the Meridian of Michigan.



MAP OF SPRING LAKE

Township 8 North Range 15 West of the Meridian of Michigan

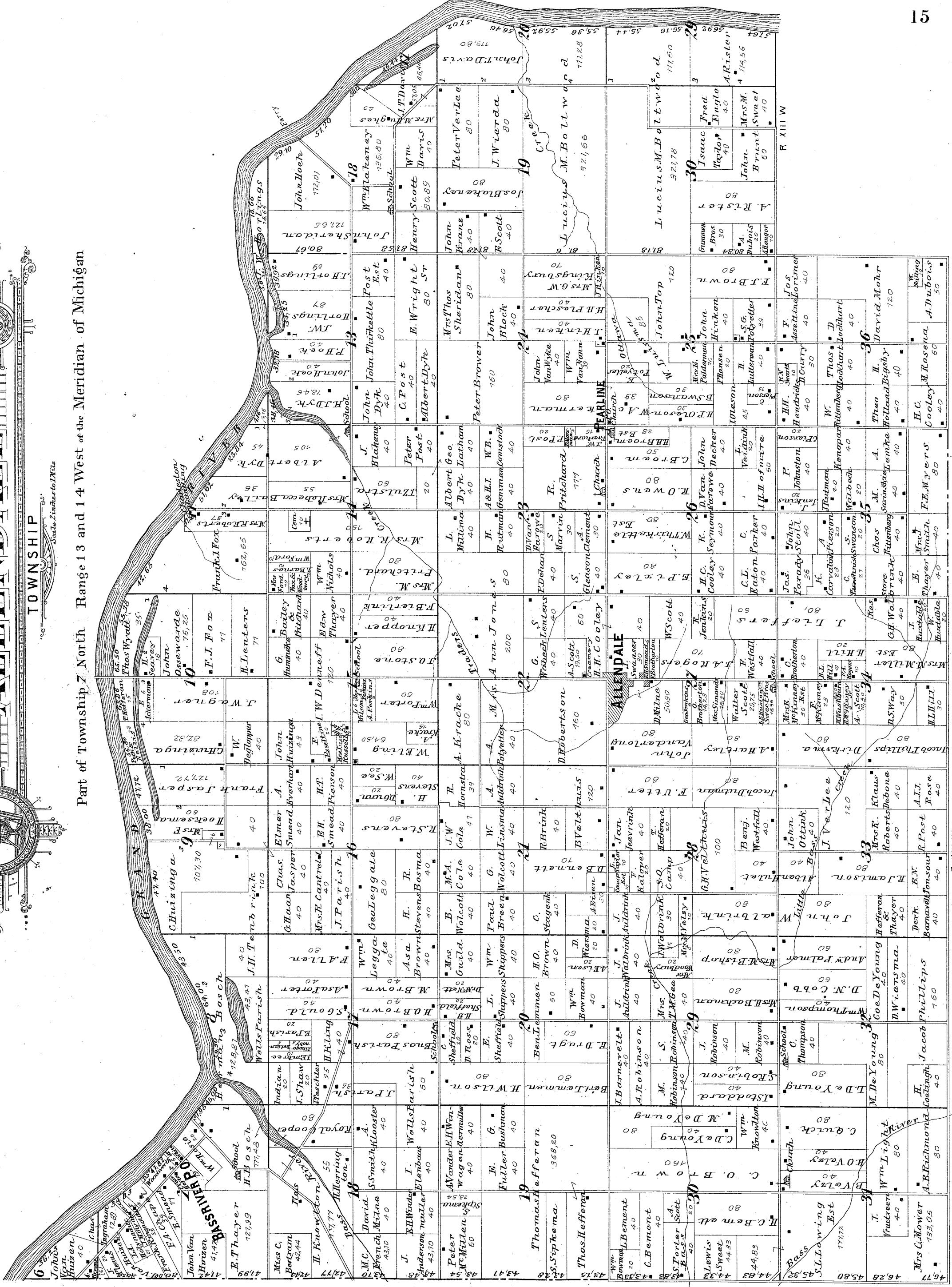


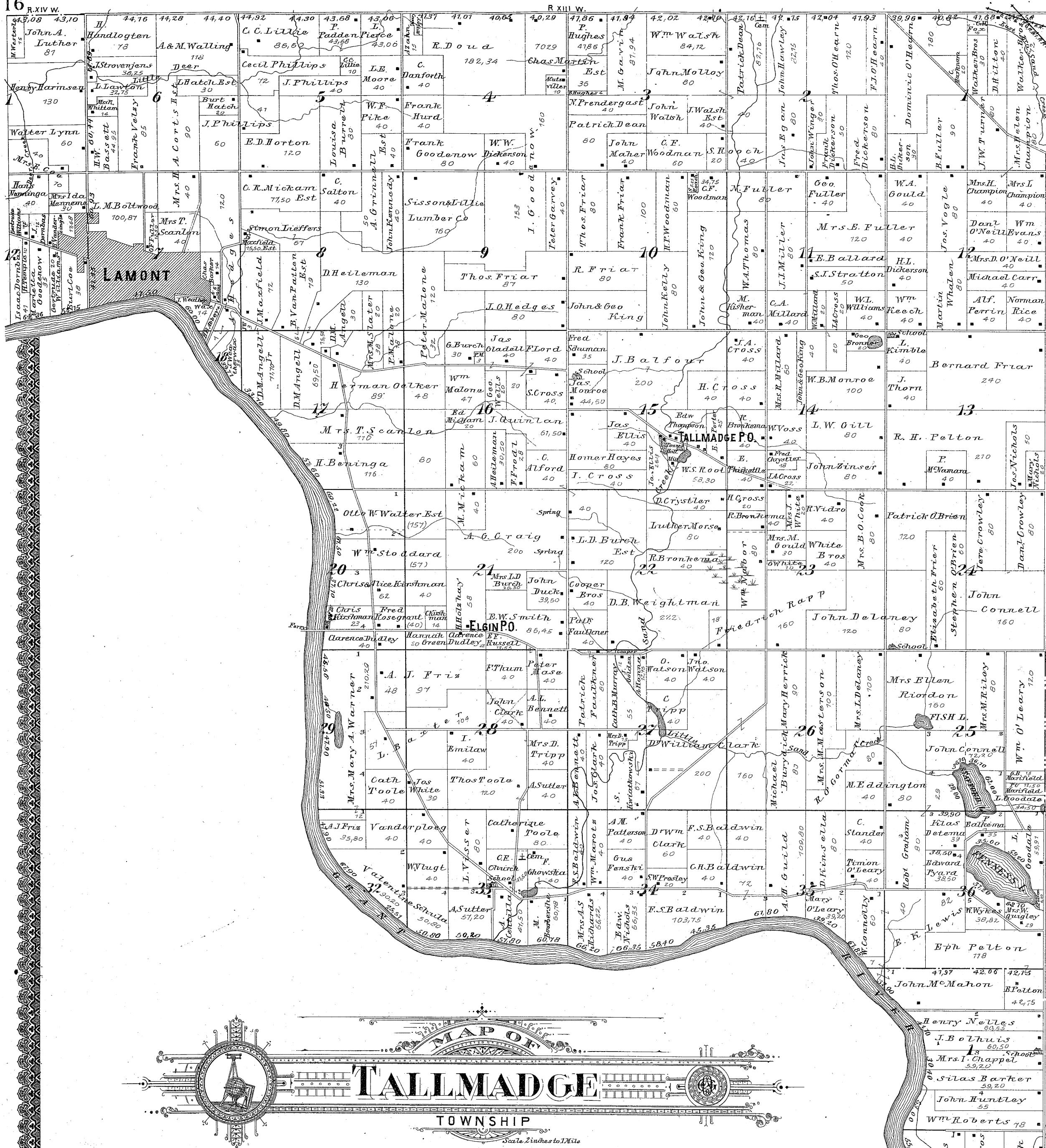
MAP OF GRAND HAVEN

Township 7 and 8 North Range 16 West of the Meridian of Michigan

ALLIED ALLE

Part of Township 7 North Range 13 and 14 West of the Meridian of Michigan

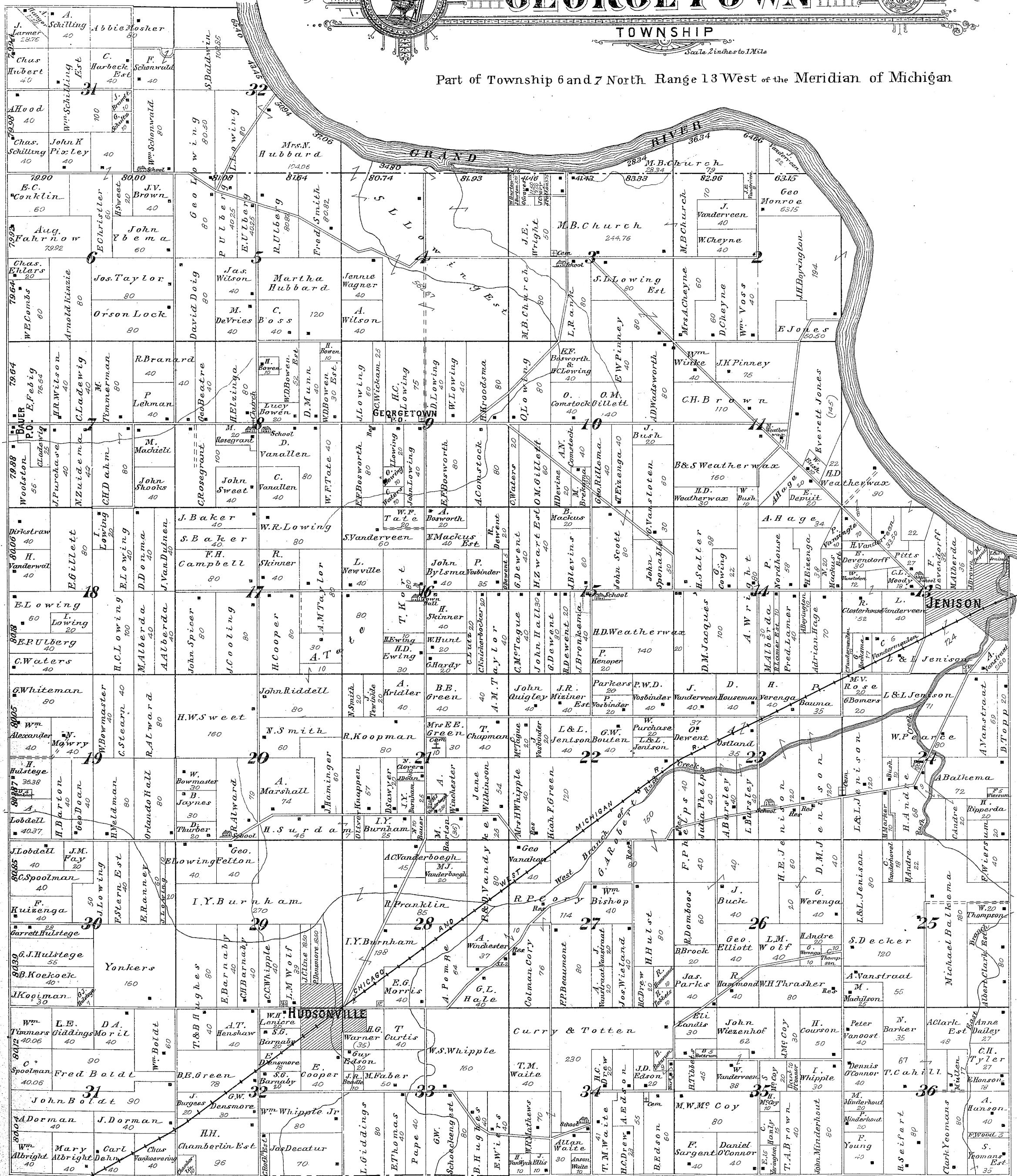




Part of Township 6 and 7 North Range 13 and 14 West of the Meridian of Michigan

GEORGETOWN

Part of Township 6 and 7 North Range 13 West of the Meridian of Michigan





MAP OF
BLENDON
TOWNSHIP

Township 6 North

Scale 2 inches to 1 Mile

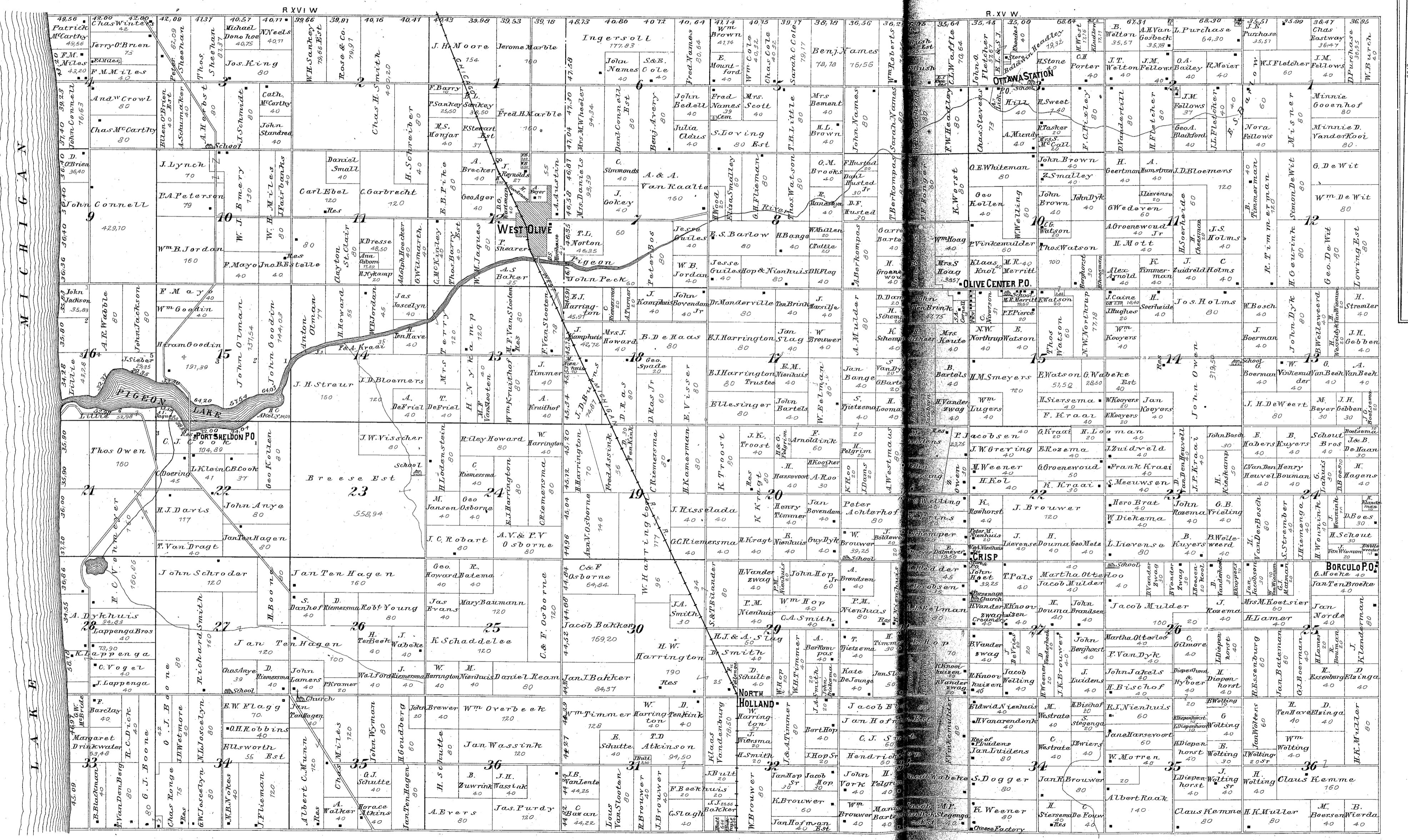
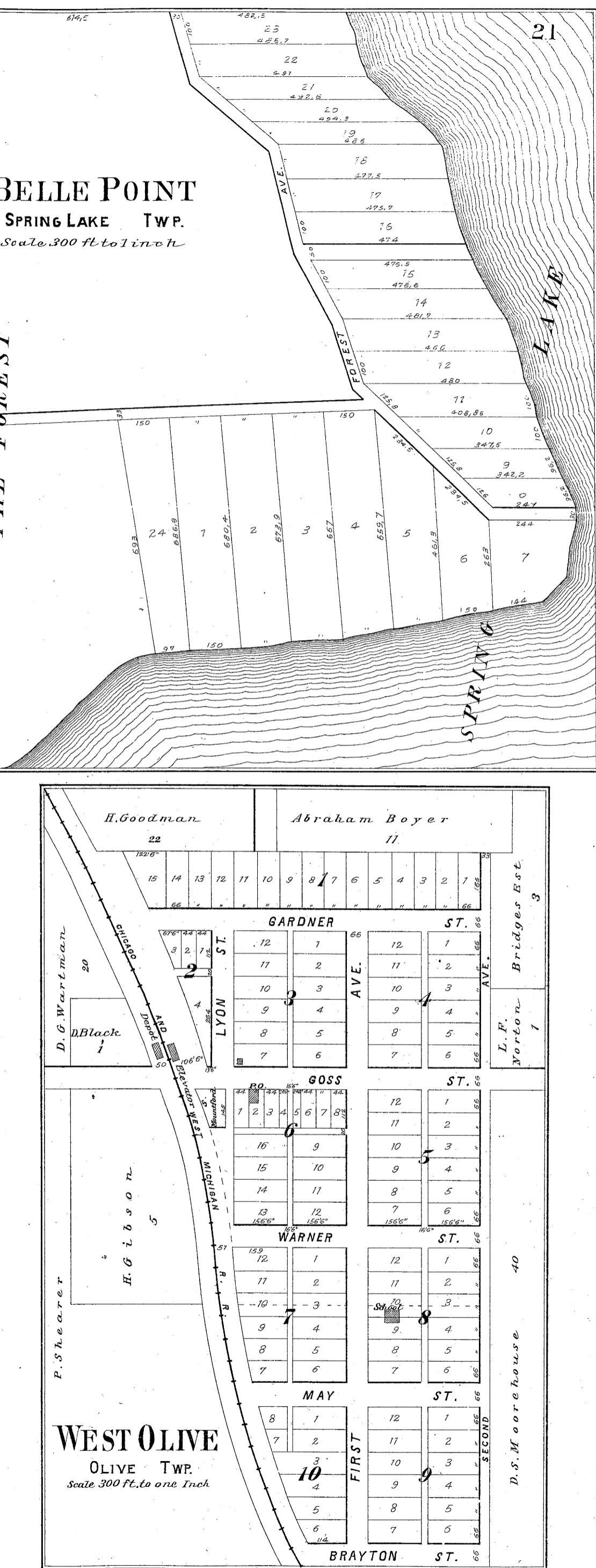
Range 14^W West of the Meridian of Michigan

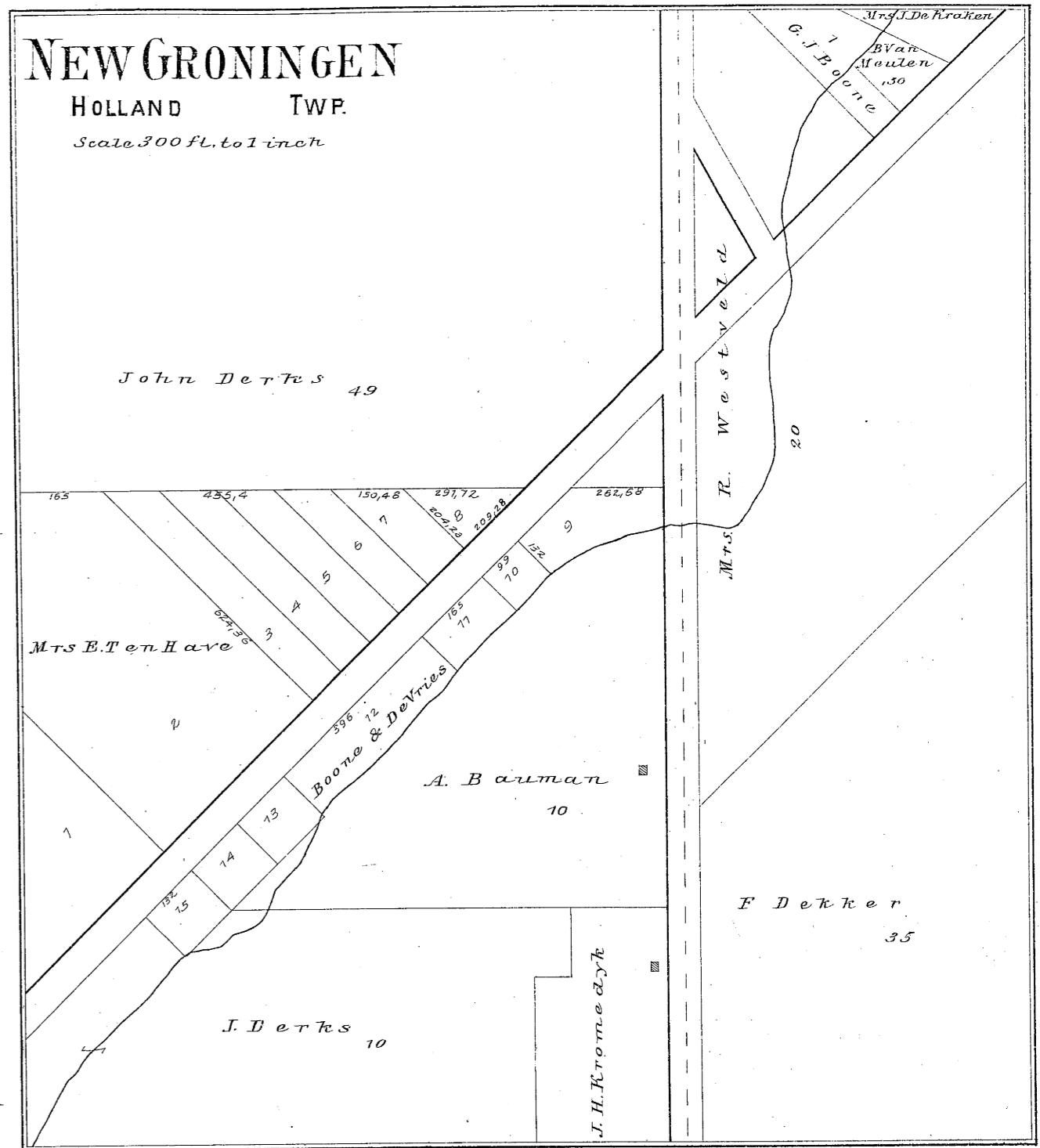
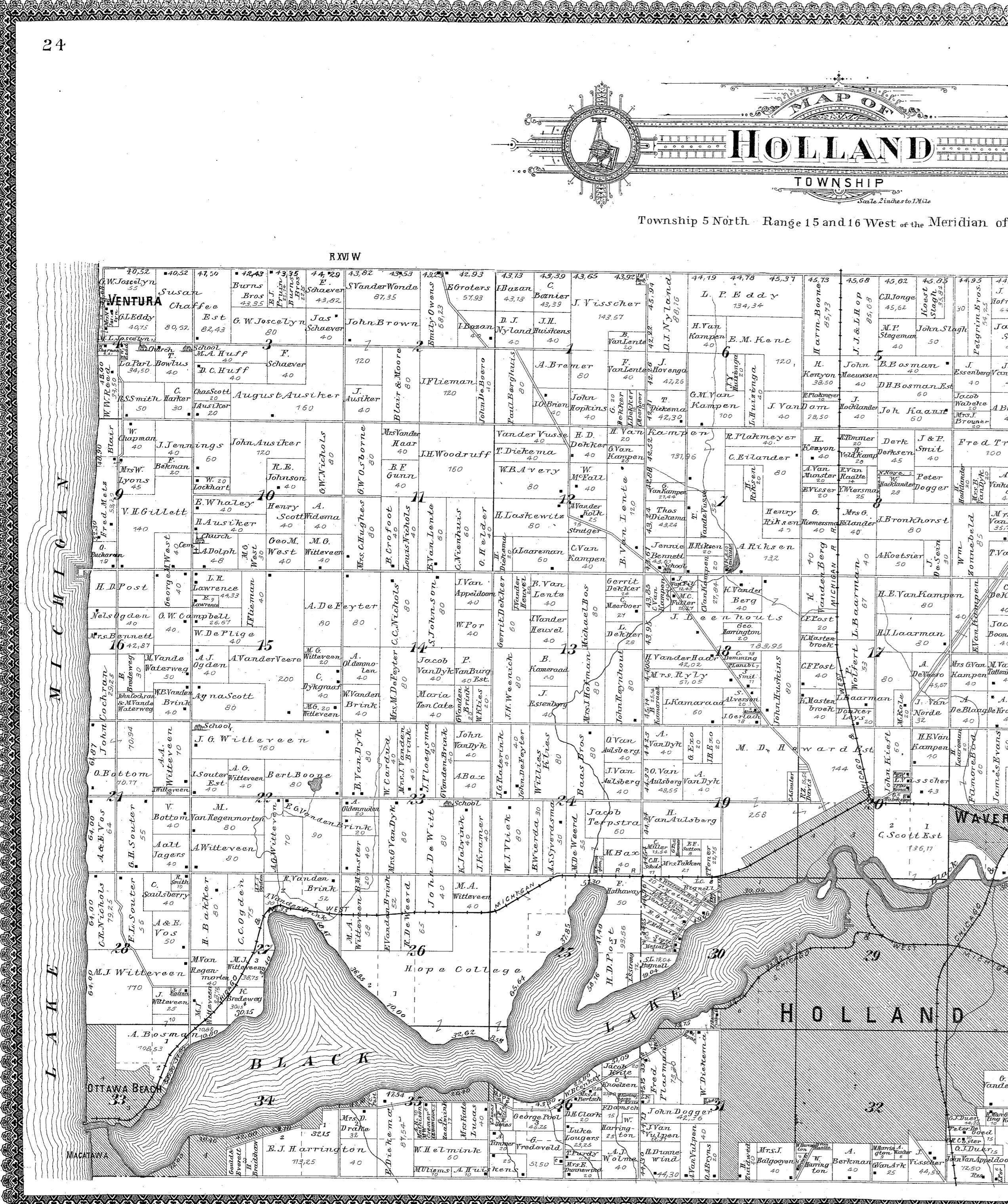
MICHIGAN

TOWNSHIP



Township 6 North Range 15 and 16 West of the Meridian of Michigan

WEST OLIVE
OLIVE TWP.
Scale 300 ft. to one InchBELLE POINT
SPRING LAKE TWP.
Scale 300 ft. to one Inch



SUMMERLAND PARK

SPRING LAKE TWP.
Scale 300 ft. to 1 Inch.





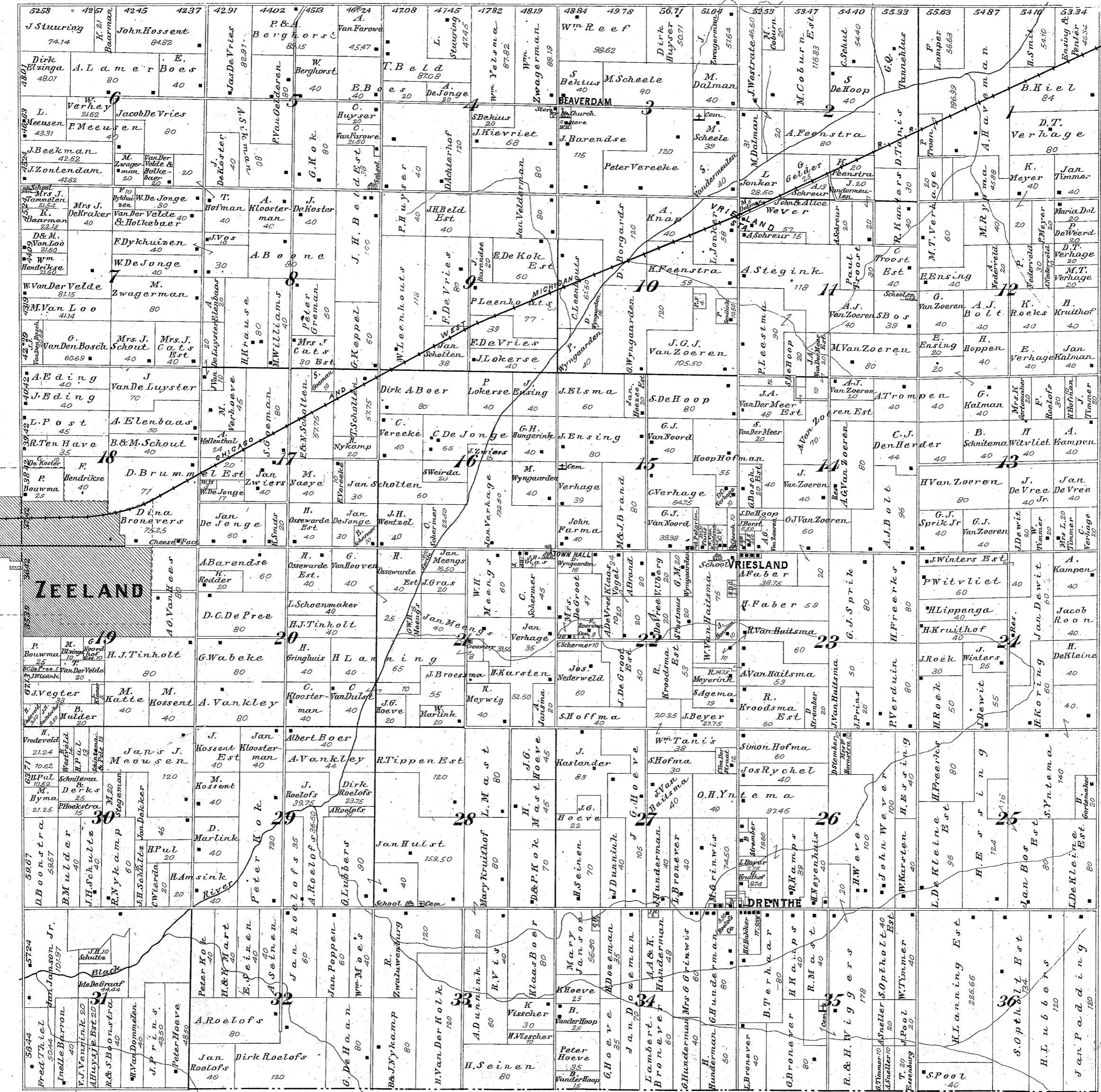
MAP OF
ZEE LAND
TOWNSHIP

Township 5 North Scale 1 inch to 1 mile Range 14 West of the Meridian

Township 5 North

Scale 2 inches to 1 Mile

Range 14 West of the Meridian of Michigan



MAP OF

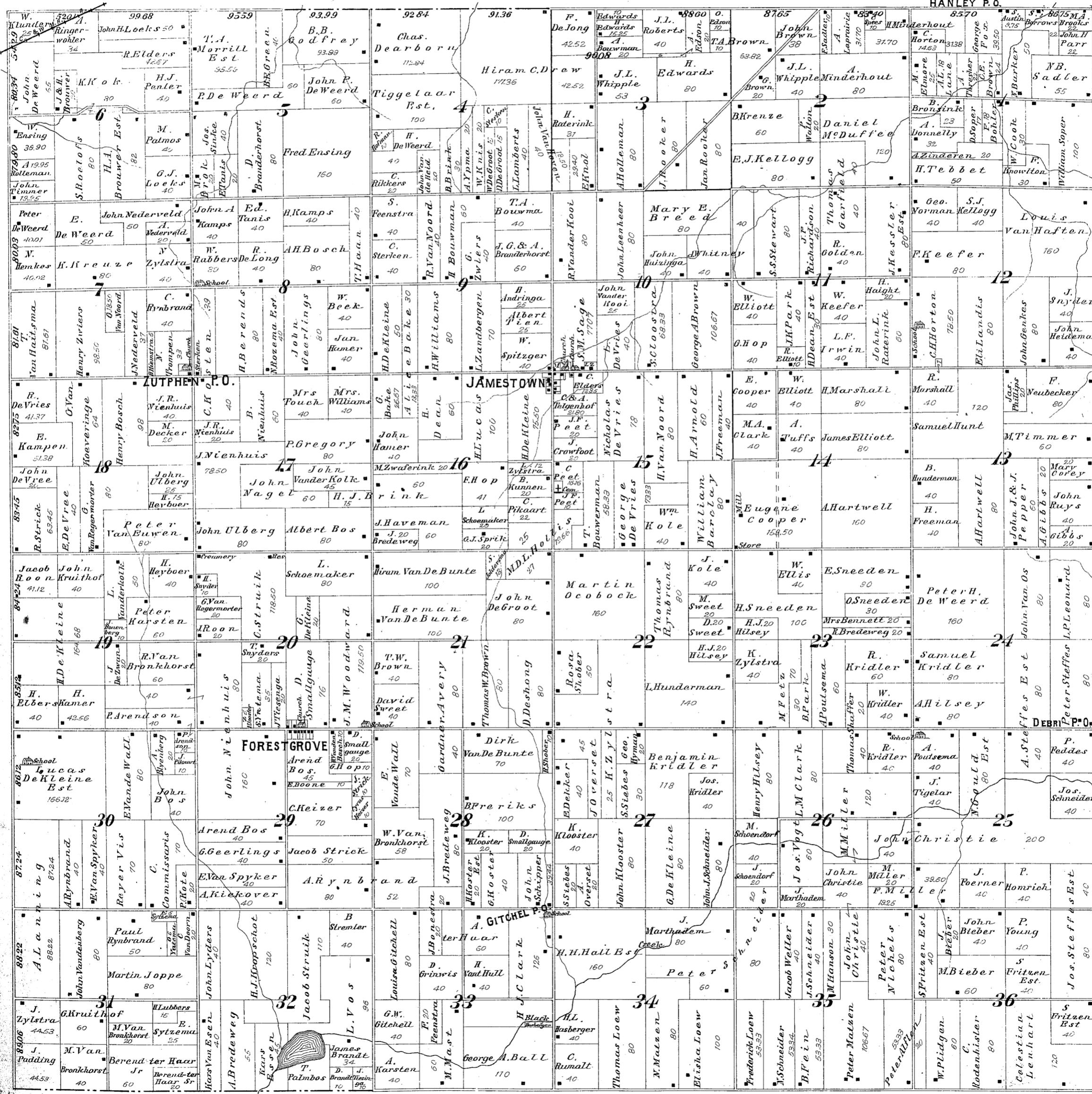
JAMESTOWN

TOWNSHIP

Township 5 North

Scale 1 mile to 1 mile

Range 13 West of the Meridian of Michigan



GRAND HAVEN

AND

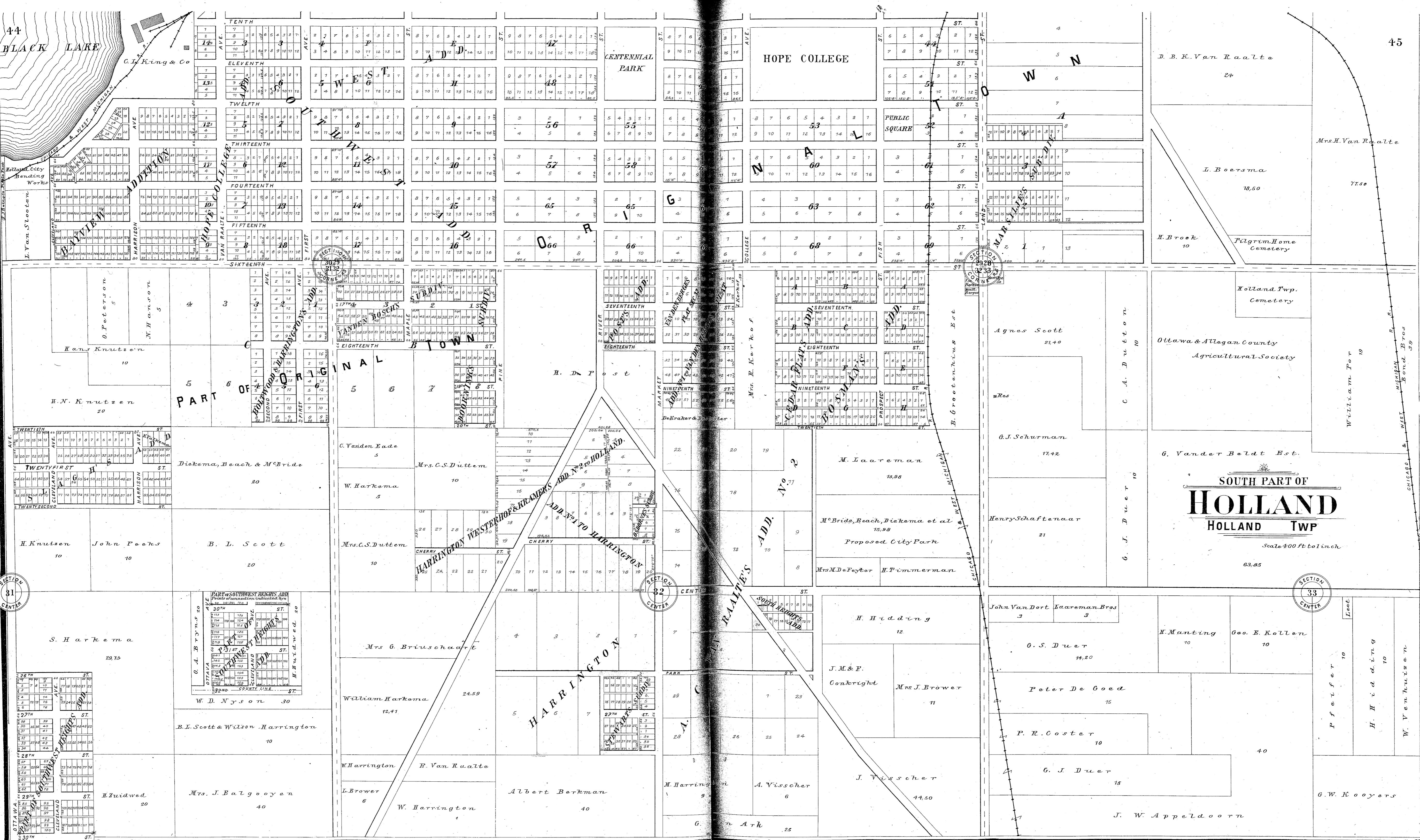
VICINITY

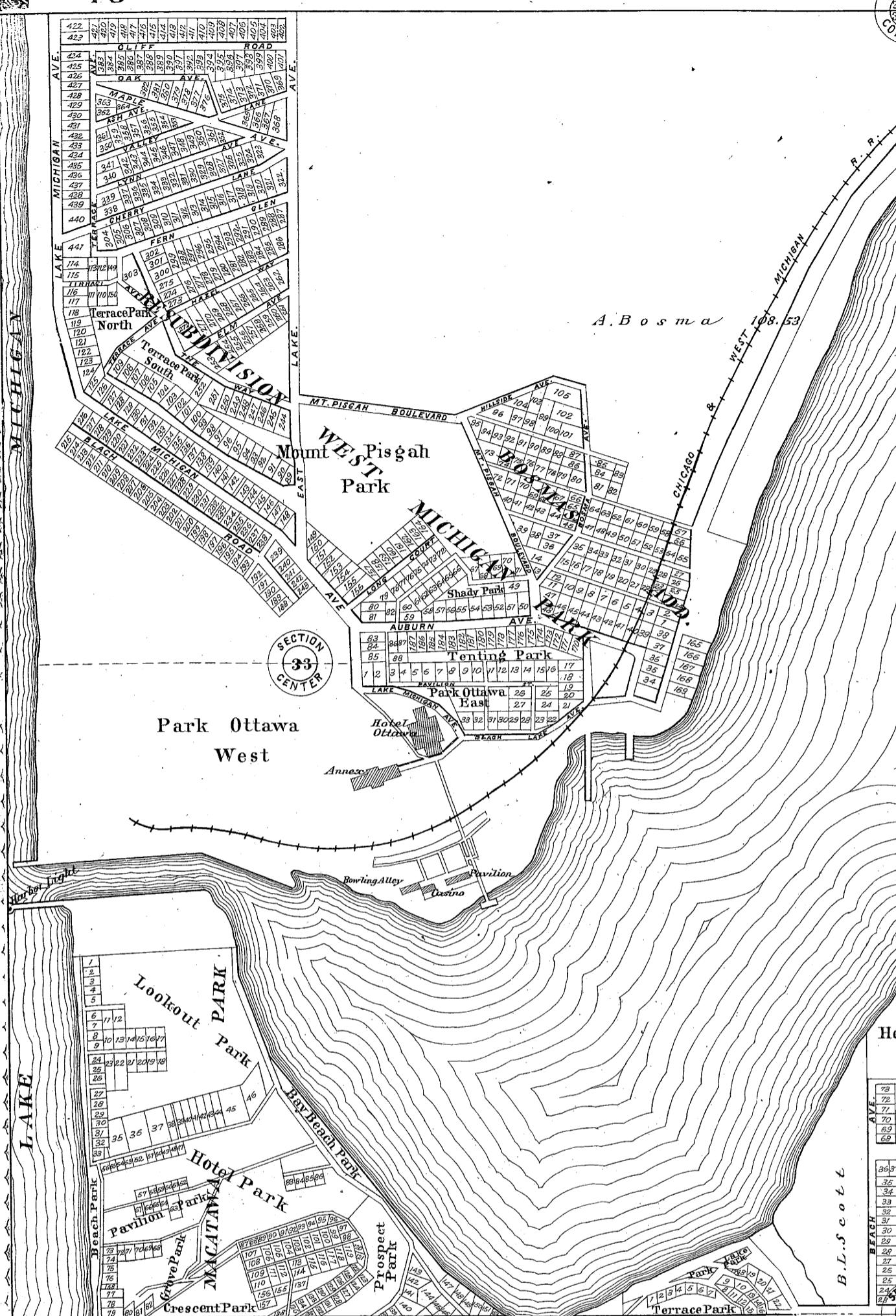
COUNTY SEAT OF OTTAWA GO.

Scale 400 ft. to one Inch.

East Part of Grand Haven

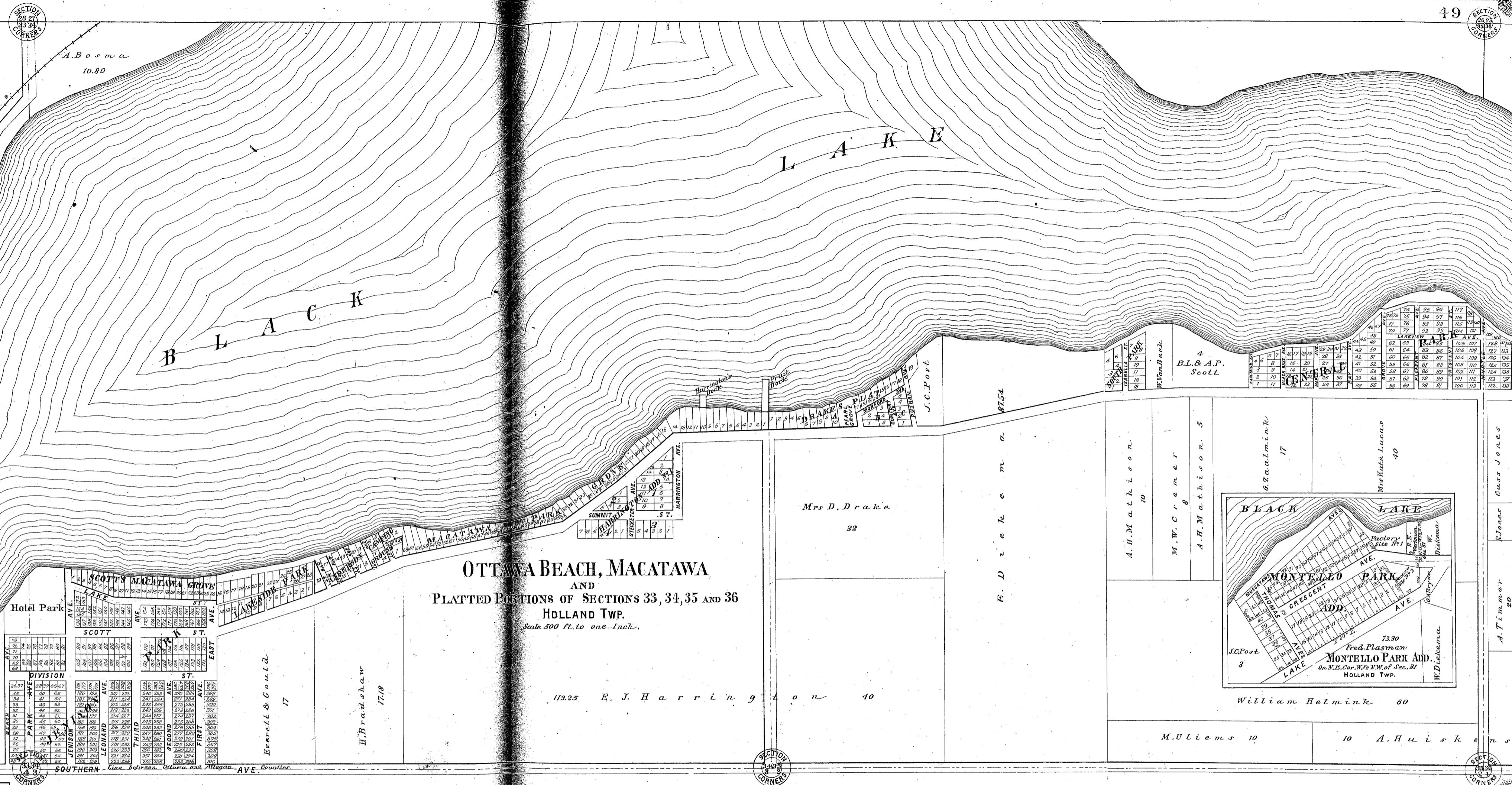
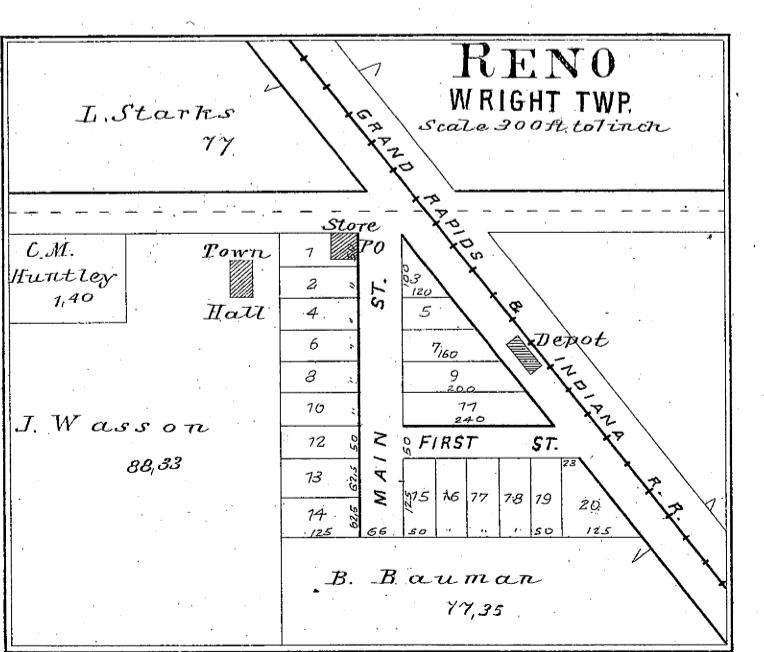
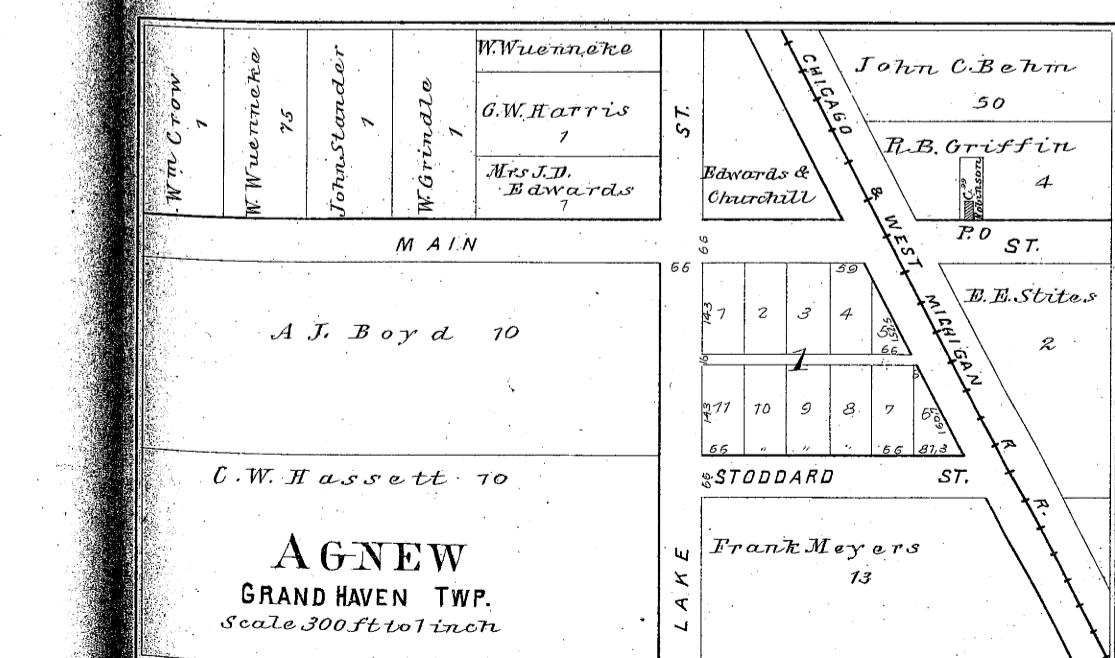
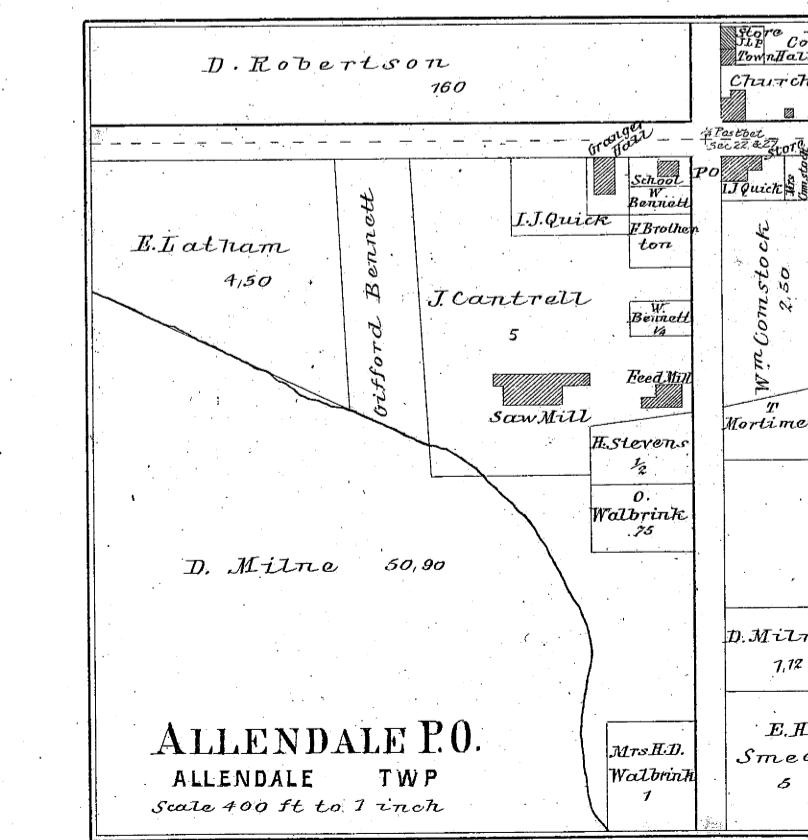
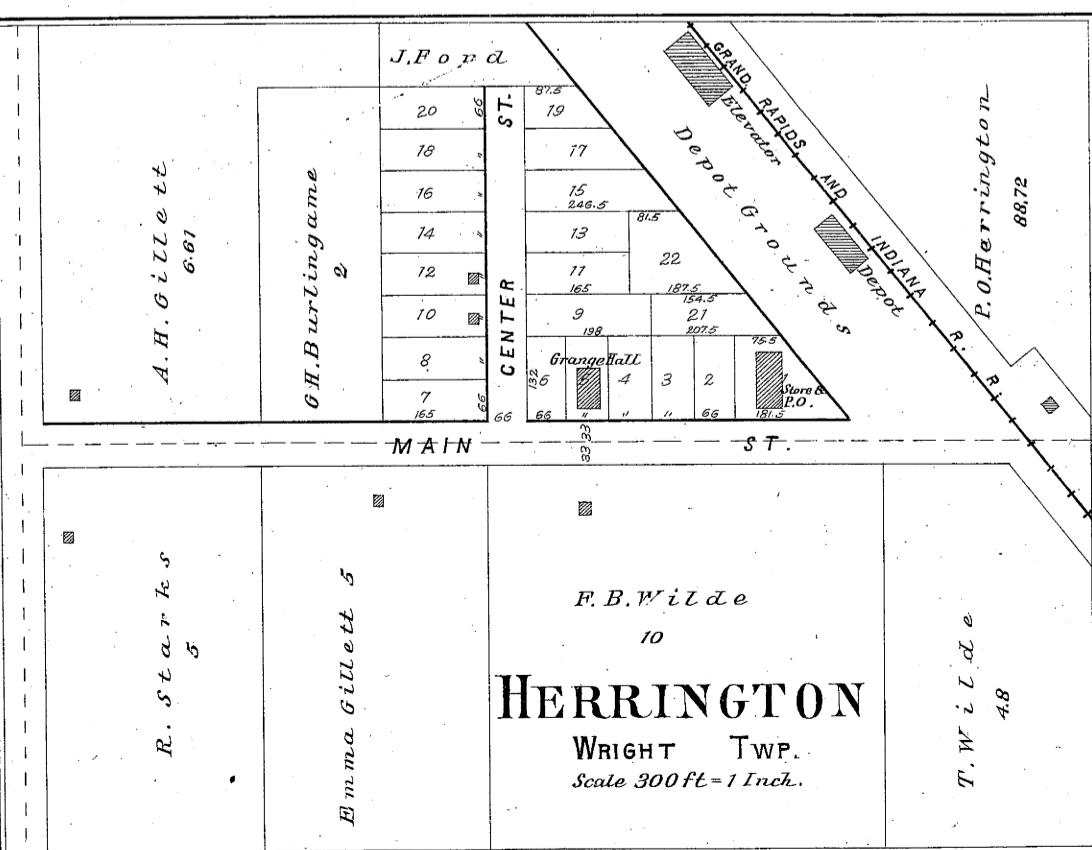






OTTAWA BEACH, MACATAWA
AND
PLATTED PORTIONS OF SECTIONS 33, 34, 35 AND 36
HOLLAND TWP.
Scale 500 ft to one inch.

113.25 E. J. Harrington 40



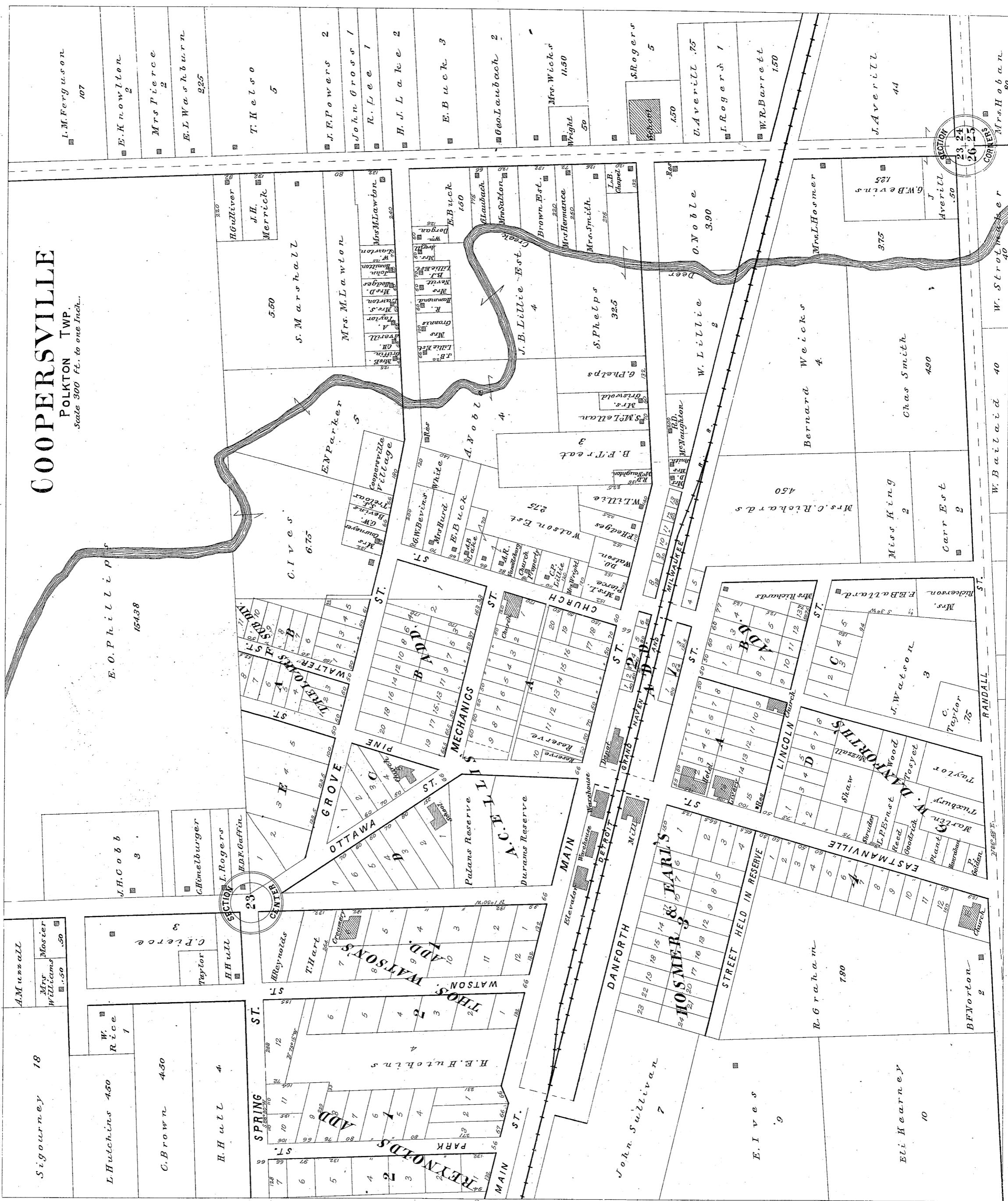
COOPERSVILLE

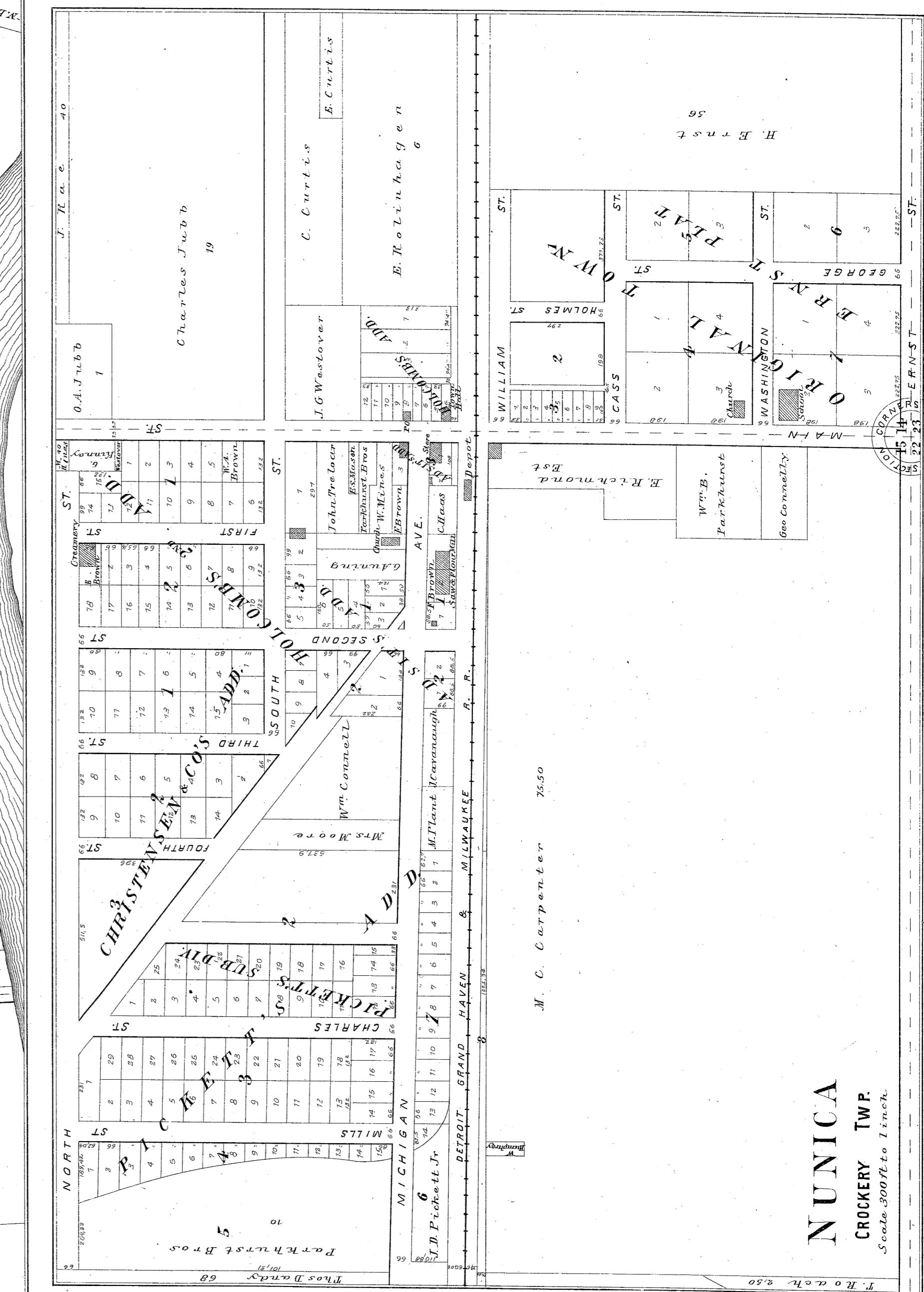
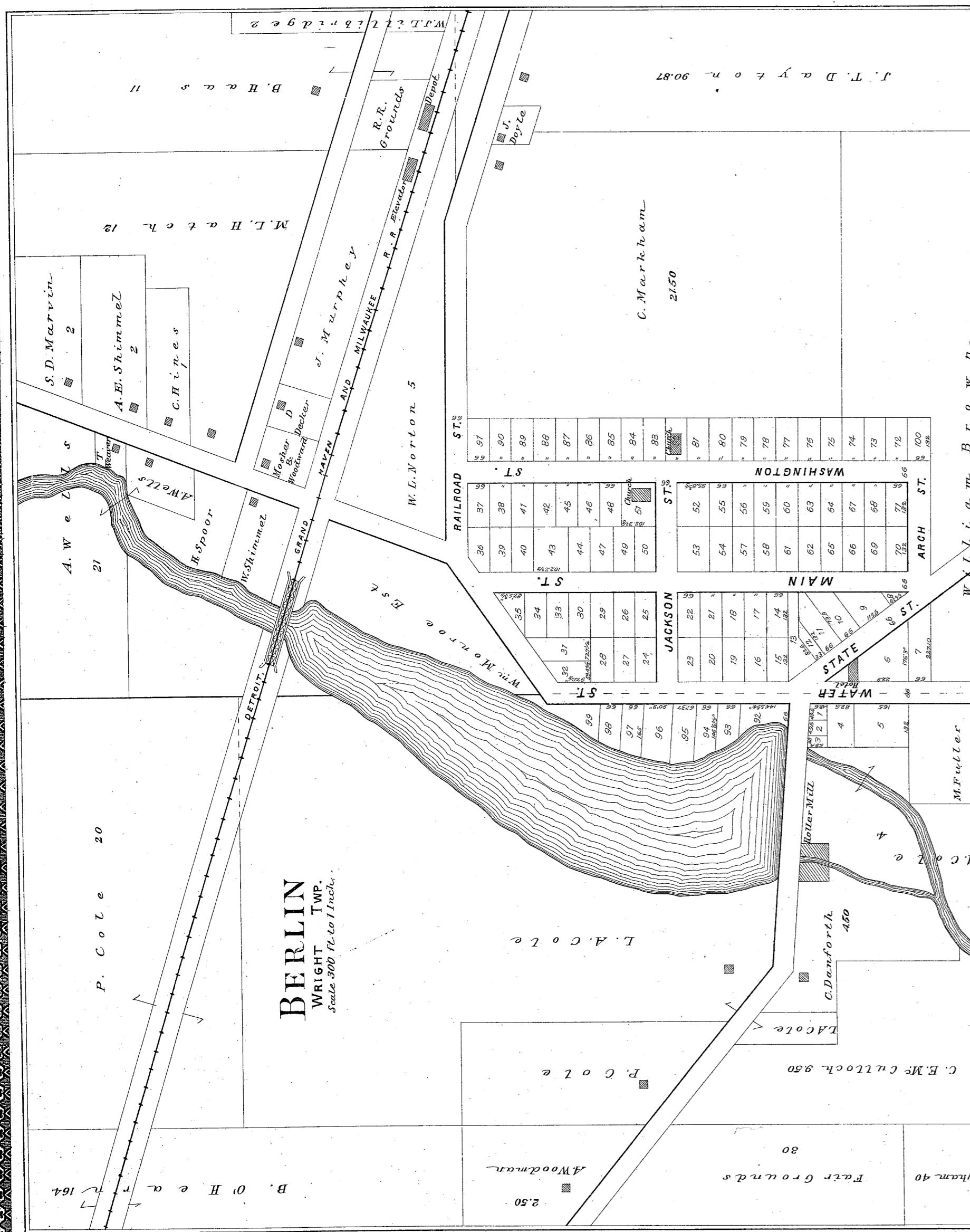
POLKTON TWP.

Scale 300 ft. to one Inch.

L.M. Ferguson

107



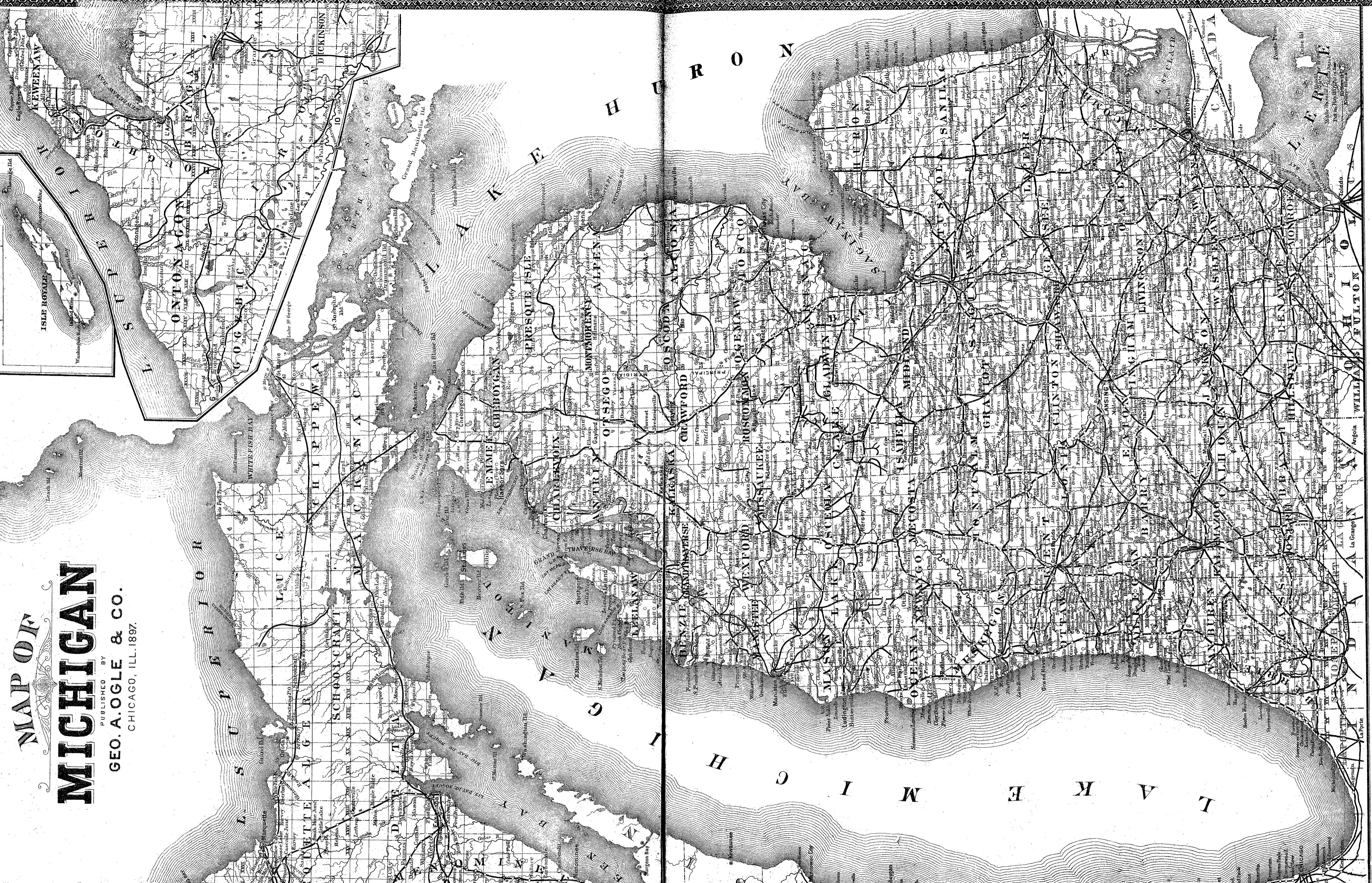


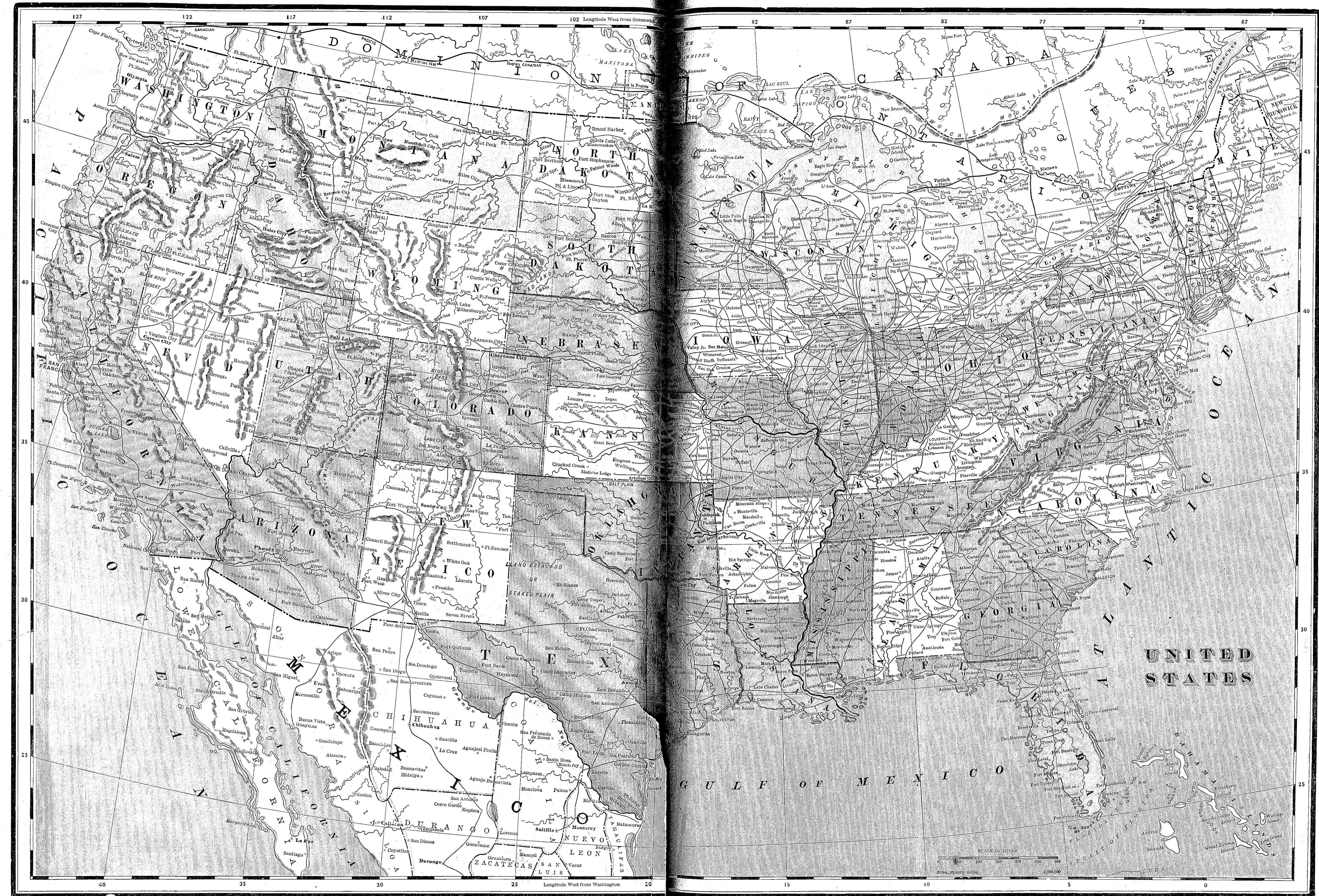
MAP OF MICHIGAN

PUBLISHED BY

GEO. A. OOGLE & CO.

CHICAGO, ILL. 1897.





**STATISTICS
OF THE
Principal Countries**

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

United States	\$65,037,091,197
Great Britain	43,600,000,000
France	40,300,000,000
Germany	31,600,000,000
Russia	21,715,000,000
Austria-Hungary	18,500,000,000
Italy	11,755,000,000
Spain	7,965,000,000
Holland	4,933,000,000
Norway and Sweden	4,885,000,000
Belgium	4,300,000,000
Canada	3,320,000,000
Mexico	3,190,000,000
Australia	2,950,000,000
Portugal	1,855,000,000
Denmark	1,830,000,000
Argentine Republic	1,660,000,000
Switzerland	1,620,000,000
Greece	1,055,000,000

NATIONAL DEBTS.

France

Russia

Great Britain and Ireland

Austria-Hungary

Italy

Spain

United States

Brazil

Holland

Peru

Belgium

Japan

Argentina Republic

Romania

Mexico

Greece

Chile

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

Switzerland

Guatemala

Santo Domingo

Salvador

Honduras

Costa Rica

Montenegro

Colombia

Honduras

Servia

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

Switzerland

Guatemala

Santo Domingo

Salvador

Honduras

Costa Rica

Montenegro

Colombia

Honduras

Servia

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

Switzerland

Guatemala

Santo Domingo

Salvador

Honduras

Costa Rica

Montenegro

Colombia

Honduras

Servia

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

Switzerland

Guatemala

Santo Domingo

Salvador

Honduras

Costa Rica

Montenegro

Colombia

Honduras

Servia

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

Switzerland

Guatemala

Santo Domingo

Salvador

Honduras

Costa Rica

Montenegro

Colombia

Honduras

Servia

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

Switzerland

Guatemala

Santo Domingo

Salvador

Honduras

Costa Rica

Montenegro

Colombia

Honduras

Servia

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

Switzerland

Guatemala

Santo Domingo

Salvador

Honduras

Costa Rica

Montenegro

Colombia

Honduras

Servia

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

Switzerland

Guatemala

Santo Domingo

Salvador

Honduras

Costa Rica

Montenegro

Colombia

Honduras

Servia

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

Switzerland

Guatemala

Santo Domingo

Salvador

Honduras

Costa Rica

Montenegro

Colombia

Honduras

Servia

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

Switzerland

Guatemala

Santo Domingo

Salvador

Honduras

Costa Rica

Montenegro

Colombia

Honduras

Servia

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

Switzerland

Guatemala

Santo Domingo

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Honduras

Servia

Denmark

Venezuela

Paraguay

Bolivia

Hayti

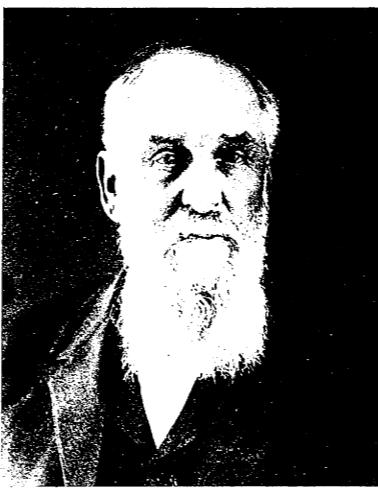
PORTRAIT DEPARTMENT



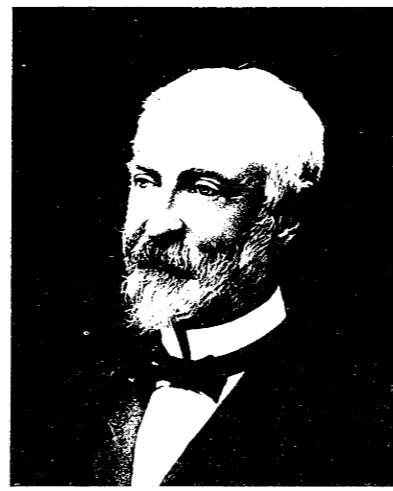
W. A. WOLF
HUDSONVILLE



O. M. BENSON
HOLLAND



ENOS STONE
GRAND HAVEN



CHAS. E. SOULE
GRAND HAVEN



WILLIAM OMANENCK
HOLLAND



JOHN A. WHITE
HUDSONVILLE



R. K. STALLINGS
GRAND HAVEN



NELLYS KLOCK
HOLLAND



W. G. DE RUYTER
COOPERSTOWN



COLON C. LILLIE
COOPERSTOWN



J. W. BURGTORE
CONNELIX



REV. J. SMUTTER
CRISP



WILLIAM MALONE
TALLMADGE



J. A. TAYLOR
HOLLAND



JOHN F. JALSTAD
HOLLAND



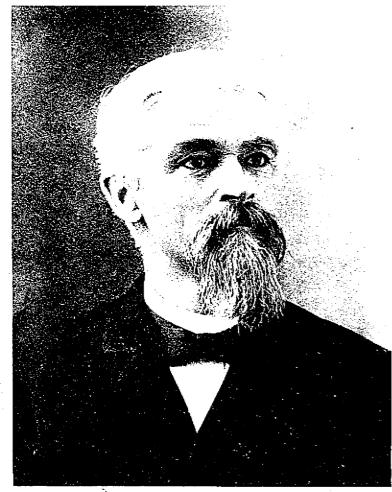
FRANK S. BALDWIN
TALLMADGE



GEO. S. CHUBB
LISBON



FRANK JONES
NUNICA



ISAAC MARSHALL
HOLLAND



W. C. VAN LEE
LEELAND



ALBERT LAHUIS
ZEELAND



AUSTIN HARRINGTON
HOLLAND



E. F. BOSWORTH
GEORGETOWN



J. E. DEARBORN
HUDSONVILLE



CONRAD STROK
BERLIN



CORNELIUS STRUIK
FORESTGROVE



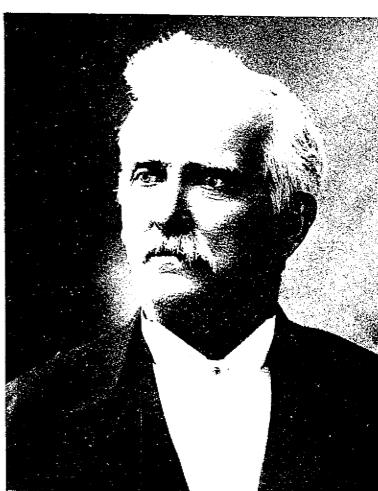
DR. W. J. BRUINSMA
OLIVECENTER



EDWARD BROWN
NUNICA



JOHN COONEY
DENNISON



W. B. PARKHURST
NUNICA

FORTRAIT DEPARTMENT



PORTRAIT DEPARTMENT



LEONARD C. SMITH
GRAND HAVEN



W. P. MARAN
MUNICA



C. A. DOLE
COOPERSTVILLE



A. E. JOHNSON
MUNICA



F. D. COOPER
MUNICA



D. G. LEE
GRAND HAVEN



C. W. RICHARDS
DENNIS



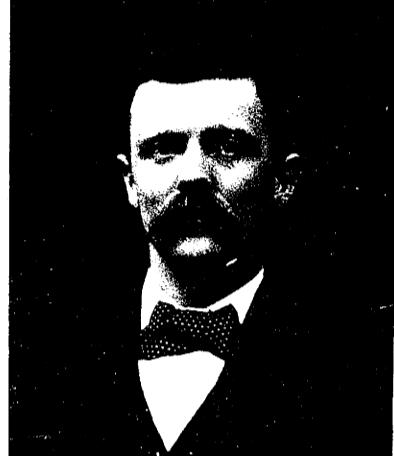
D. C. BUNGE
HARRISBURG



D. BAKER
GRAND HAVEN



HERMANN LAMER, IND.
COOPERSTVILLE



G. D. DUURSEMA
GRAND HAVEN



R. D. MCNAUGHTON
COOPERSTVILLE



E. L. RHOADES
OTTAWA STATION



N. ROBBINS, JR.
GRAND HAVEN



HENRY SIERSMA
NEW HOLLAND



REV. JOHN B. EGE
WRIGHT



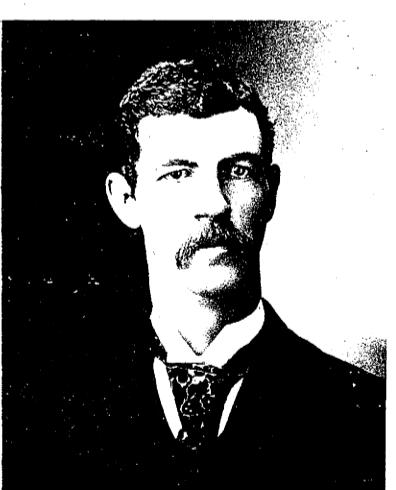
J. W. BENTON
CONKLIN



ELIAS DE SPELDER
DREXHTER



FRANKLIN PHELPS
JENSON



F. J. KNIGHT
GRAND HAVEN



JOSEPH GIBBS
MUNICA



E. J. MCNAUGHTON
COOPERSTVILLE



F. B. WILDE
HARRINGTON



ABRAHAM MASTENBROEK
GRAND HAVEN



JACOB DEN HERDER
ZEELAND



FREDERICK WAPP
GRAND RAPIDS



D. WALLER
CONKLIN



JACOB BLAIR
GRAND HAVEN



WILLIAM SAVIDGE
SPRING LAKE



WILLIAM NIERAS
GRAND HAVEN

PORTRAIT DEPARTMENT



MRS & MRS A. NOBLE
COOPERSVILLE



ALBERT & DRAE SHIMMEL
BERLIN



MRS & MRS D. A. SHIMMEL
BERLIN



C. DE VOS
COOPERSVILLE



MRS & MRS J. HORLINGS
PEARLINE



PETER BRUSSE
GRAND HAVEN



HENRY VANIKHORST
SOUTH BLINDON



CHAS. KLEIN
LISBON



W. E. RUSSELL
GRAND RAPIDS



LOUIS P. ERNST
COOPERSVILLE



GEORGE P. HUMMER
HOLLAND



ELI H. BARAGAR
CONKLIN



JAMES FITZPATRICK
DENNISON



R. P. CORY
AUDEONVILLE



HENRY DE KRUIF
ZEELAND



OFFICERS OF
ZEELAND BRICK CO
ZEELAND



MRS & MRS O. NOBLE
COOPERSVILLE



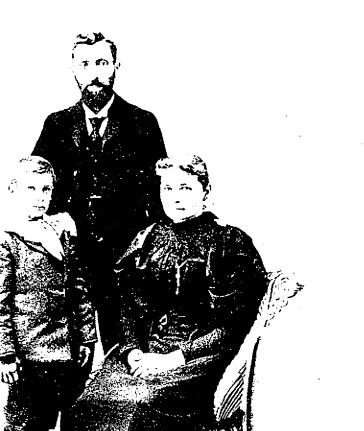
W. T. STAMP
COOPERSVILLE



MRS W. T. STAMP
COOPERSVILLE



A. BORCH & FAMILY
VANESLAND



A. PARKHURST & FAMILY
NUNICA



H. MEYER
HOLLAND

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

OTTAWA COUNTY, MICHIGAN.



EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident of the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; and P. O., for Post-office address. When no Section Number, nor Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

Adams, Chas. H., Secretary American Brass Novelty Co., Grand Haven, 1885.
Aiken, Geo. W., Gardener & Fruit Grower, S. 35, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven, 1855.
American Mirror & Glass-Beveling Co., Importers & Manufacturers, Grand Haven.
American Brass Novelty Co., Novelties & Specialties, Grand Haven.
Angel, Wm. N., City Clerk, Grand Haven, 1843.
Arnold, Conrad, Town Treasurer, S. 17, T. Chester, P. O. Harrisburg, 1868.

Baar, Jacob, Real Estate & Loans, Grand Haven, 1859.
Baker, Dr. George, Physician & Surgeon, Holland, 1895.
Baker, W. D., Lumber, Grand Haven.
Baldwin, Frank S., Farming & Fruit, Highway Commissioner, S. 34, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids, 1863.
Balfour, James, Farming & Stock, S. 15, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Tallmadge, 1884.
Baragar, E. H., Farming & Stock, S. 5, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin, 1873.
Barkel Bros. (George & Andrew Barkel), Meats, Holland, 1892.
Bayer, Dr. Herman, Physician & Surgeon, Coopersville, 1894.
Bennett, J. K., Justice of the Peace, S. 6, T. Chester, P. O. Harrisburg, 1849.

Benton, J. H., Farm Machinery, Wagons, Carriages, Harness, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Etc., Etc., Conklin, 1890.
Bevin, Geo. W., President of Village, Notary Public, Real Estate & Insurance, Coopersville, 1888.
Bilz, Aloys, Dealer in Hardware, Implements & Furniture, Notary Public, Real Estate & Insurance, Spring Lake, 1866.
Bishop, C. R., Farming & Stock, S. 33, T. Chester, P. O. Conklin, 1857.
Boone, P. F., Livery, Sale & Feed Stables, Holland, 1867.
Boonstra, F., Clothing & Gents' Furnishing Goods (School Officer), Zeeland, 1857.

Borst, William, Blacksmith & Wagon Manufacturer (School Officer), Vriesland, 1876.
Bosman, A. B., Clothing & Gents' Furnishing Goods, Holland.

Bosworth, E. F., Farming & Stock, S. 9, T. Georgetown, 1843.
Boyd, John, Lumbering, Grand Haven, 1870.

Breckon, C. L., Publisher, Grand Haven, 1894.
Breuker, Bertus (Mulder & Breuker), Hardware, Implements, Sewing Machines, Furniture & Undertaking, Graafschap.

Brown, Ed. A., Creamery & Cider Mill, Agricultural Implements (Deputy Sheriff), Nunica, 1886.

Brown, Fremont, Sawmill & Flouring Mill (Twp. Supervisor), Nunica, 1879.

Bruinsma, W. I. J., Physician & Surgeon, Olive Center, 1883.

Brusse, P., Register of Deeds, Grand Haven, 1877.

Bunce, Charles W., Farming & Fruit, S. 5, T. Chester, P. O. Harrisburg, 1876.

Burgdorf, Wm., Farming & Fruit, S. 28, T. Chester, P. O. Conklin, 1865.

Butterfield, Dr. T. W., Physician & Surgeon, Holland, 1895.

Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co., Tannery, Holland, Est. 1858, Inc. 1873.
I. Cappon, Pres.; John Hummel, V. Pres.; John J. Cappon, Sec'y; John Bertsch, Treas.

Challenge Corn Planter Co., Agricultural Implements, Refrigerators & Cold Storage, W. C. Sheldon, Manager, Grand Haven.

Chappell, Dr. Charles E., Physician & Surgeon, Berlin, 1863.

Chittick, James, Teaching & Farming, S. 31, T. Chester, P. O. Conklin, 1862.

Churchill, F., Farming & Stock, Agnew.

Chubb, Geo. S., Farming & Fruit (Justice of the Peace & Notary), Lisbon, 1850.

Cilley, James, Attorney at Law, Coopersville, 1855.

Clark, Chas. H., Farming & Stock (Notary, School Officer, Ex-Register of Deeds), S. 6, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand Haven, 1853.

Clark, Sidney, Farming & Stock, S. 34, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand Haven, 1856.

Cole, W. S., Township Supervisor, Coopersville, 1856.

Colburn, D. W., Secretary Citizens' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Kent, Allegan & Ottawa Counties, Grand Rapids.

Cook, C. B., Farming, Agricultural Implements, Agent of Cutaway Harrow Co., S. 22, T. Olive, P. O. Port Sheldon, 1880.

Cook, C. J., Postmaster, Port Huron, 1880.

Cooney, John, Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Polkton, P. O. Dennison, 1875.

Cooper, F. D., Farming & Stock, S. 10, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica, 1864.

Cornelius, J. M., Justice of the Peace, S. 3, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake, 1877.

Cory, C. C., Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville, 1860.

Cory, R. P., Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville, 1858.

Covey, J. L., Postmaster, Reno.

Craig, A. G., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Lamont, 1866.

Dake Engine Co., Engine Manufacturers, G. R. Wyman, Manager, Grand Haven.
Danhof, Peter J., City Attorney, Grand Haven, 1864.
Dearborn, J. E., Livery & Hotel, Hudsonville, 1878.
De Kleine, Henry, Merchant, Jamestown, 1848.
De Kruif, H., Implements, Carriages & Machinery, Holland & Zeeland (Est. at Zeeland 1880).
De Merel, R. U., Dealer in Granite, Holland.
Den Herder, Christian, Supervisor & Notary Public, Vriesland, 1854.
Den Herder, Hon. J., Banker, Senator, Twp. Supervisor & Clerk & Commissioner of the Poor, Zeeland, 1847.
De Nike, Dr. I., Physician & Surgeon, Coopersville, 1897.
De Pree, J. P. & Sons, Farm Machinery, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Bicycles, Plows, Harrows, Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Hay Loaders, Pumps, Scales, Binder Twine, Rope, Etc. Est. 32 years. Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Michigan.
De Pree, J. P., Trustee & President of Village, Deputy Sheriff (J. P. De pree & Sons), Zeeland, 1849.
De Spelder, Dr. E., Physician & Surgeon (Health Officer), Drenthe, 1884.
De Vos, C., Publisher, Coopersville, 1894.
De Witt, Chas. S., Teaching, Hudsonville, 1880.
De Witt, John, Postmaster, Robinson.
De Young, James, Mayor, Holland, 1883.
Dickerson, W. W., Township Supervisor, Farming & Stock, S. 4, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin, 1845.
Diekema, G. J., Attorney at Law, Holland.
Dunton, L. G., Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica, 1894.
Duram, Geo. M., Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Insurance, Grand Haven.
Durphy, L. E., Farmer & Stock, S. 22, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville, 1850.
Duursema, John D., Wholesale & Retail Bakery, Grand Haven, 1862.
Dykstra, L., Farming & Stock (School Officer), S. 15, T. Blenden, P. O. South Blenden, 1883.
Ebel, Carl, Farming & Stock, S. 11, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive, 1883.
Ege, Rev. John B., Catholic Priest, S. 1, T. Wright, P. O. Wright, 1892.
Elenbaas & Co., Manufacturers of Building Materials, Specialties, Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Wagons, "Humbug" Washing Machine, Etc., Zeeland, 1887.
Ellis, James, Farming & Fruit, S. 15, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Tallmadge, 1865.
Elzinga, K., Farming & Stock (Assessor), S. 15, T. Blenden, P. O. South Blenden, 1867.
Ernst, Louis P., Attorney at Law, Coopersville, 1879.
Erhorn, Claus, Farming & Stock, S. 22, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica, 1869.
Everhard, John D., Postmaster, Collections & Insurance. Dealer in Sewing Machines; Health Officer & President of Council, Zeeland, 1855.
Estelle, John B., Farming & Fruit, Manager St. Clair Fruit Farm, S. 10, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive, 1887.
Farr, Geo. A., Attorney & Counsellor at Law (Director of National Bank of Grand Haven), Grand Haven, 1873.
Ferguson, A. E., Proprietor St. Charles Hotel, Holland, 1895.
Fitzpatrick, James, Farming & Stock, S. 18, T. Polkton, P. O. Dennison, 1863.
Ford, C. S., Real Estate Agent & Dealer, 1505 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Fox, F. J., Farming & Stock (Supervisor), S. 10, T. Allendale, P. O. Eastmanville, 1853.
Friz, A. J., Farming & Stock, S. 29, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Elgin, 1847.
Fuite, James, Farming & Stock, S. 28, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Agnew, 1877.
Gale, D., Crockery & Groceries (City Treasurer), Grand Haven, 1867.
Garner, Geo., Farming & Stock, S. 9, T. Polkton, P. O. Eastmanville, 1849.
Gibbs, Joseph, Farming & Stock (School Officer), S. 13, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica, 1852.
Gleason, Oliver, Farming & Stock (Highway Commissioner), S. 15, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica, 1867.
Goodenow, I., Farming & Fruit, S. 4, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin, 1866.
Goodenow, Cora M., County School Commissioner, S. 4, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin, 1866.
Goodrich, J. V. B., Judge of Probate, Grand Haven, 1875.
Green, K. F., Farming & Stock, S. 22, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville, 1865.
Green, W. C., Drain Commissioner, S. 9, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica, 1870.
Hallas, James G., Superintendent American Brass Novelty Co., Grand Haven.
Harbeck, H. F., Secretary Cutler & Savidge Lumber Co., office Spring Lake, P. O. Grand Haven.
Harrington, Austin, Wood, Coal & Wholesale Produce, Office & Yard Cor. River & 5th Sts., Res. Cor. Market & 16th Sts., Holland, Est. 1890.
Harrington, H. W., Farming & Stock, S. 30, T. Olive, P. O. Holland, 1862.
Harrison, W. H., Postmaster, Harrisburg.

Hartwick, L. W., Manager of the "Record," Zeeland, 1894.
Havikhorst, Henry, Farming & Stock, Justice of the Peace, S. 26, T. Blenden, P. O. South Blenden, 1870.
Hefferan, Thomas, Banker, Grand Rapids.
Herrington, P. O., Farming, Merchandise, Grain, Hay & Stock; Postmaster & Railway Agent, Herrington, 1874.
Hoogstraat, J. H., Dealer in General Merchandise, Conklin, 1889.
Hope College, G. J. Kollen, President, Holland.
Horlings, J., General Merchandise, S. 25, T. Allendale, P. O. Pearline, 1857.
Hoyt, Chas., County Clerk, Grand Haven, 1875.
Huizinga, J. Y., Township Clerk, Celery Grower, S. 27, T. Holland, P. O. Holland, 1896.
Huizinga, Dr. T. G., Physician & Surgeon, (School Officer), Zeeland, 1860.
Hunt, R. A., Farming & Stock, S. 22, T. Holland, P. O. Holland, 1882.
Hunter, C., Farming & Stock, S. 26, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica, 1857.
Huyser, Cornelius, Farming & Stock, Justice of the Peace & School Officer, S. 33, T. Blenden, P. O. Beaver Dam, 1857.
Jenison Bros., Millers & Merchants, Jenison, 1837.
Jenison, Luman, Merchant, Jenison, 1837.
Jenison, D. M., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison, 1861.
Jenison, H. E., Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison, 1855.
Johnston Bros., (T. & J. B.), Steam Boiler Works, Ferrysburg, 1864.
Jones, Frank, Farming & Stock, S. 12, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica, 1858.
Jubb, O. A., Farming & Stock, Nunica.
Karney, Eli S., Farming & Stock, S. 3, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville, 1856.
Karsten, H. H., Flouring Mills, Zeeland, 1858.
Karsten, William, Merchant & Postmaster Beaver Dam, 1860.
Kilborne, Silas & Co., Saw & Planing Mills, & Pail Factory, Grand Haven, 1882.
Klein, Charles, Farming & Fruit, S. 36, T. Chester, P. O. Lisbon, 1862.
Kleyne Estate, J. R., Lumber & Planing Mill, Holland, Estab. 1883.
Klock, N., Manager Daily Sentinel, Holland, 1896.
Knepper, Dr. S. L., Physician & Surgeon, Conklin, 1893.
Knight, A. J., Farming & Stock, S. 18, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand Haven, 1867.
Knowlton, H., Farming & Stock, S. 18, T. Allendale, P. O. Bass River, 1852.
Kole, James, Manufacturer & Dealer in Wagons, Carriages; Repairing & Horse-shoeing, Holland.
Kollen, Geo. E., City Attorney, Holland, 1867.
Kollen, Prof. G. J., President Hope College, Holland.
Kragt, K., Farming & Stock, S. 20, T. Olive, P. O. Crisp, 1865.
Lachman, John, Farming & Fruit, S. 34, T. Chester, P. O. Conklin.
Lachuis, A., Dry Goods & Groceries (Township & School Officer), Zeeland, 1858.
Latta, P. A., Attorney at Law, Holland, 1895.
Ledward, Will H., Farming & Fruit, Elgin, 1895.
Lick, Adam, Postmaster, Ottawa Station, 1874.
Lieffers, Simon (Huizinga & Son), General Merchant, Eastmanville, 1875.
Lillie, Colon C., Farmer & Breeder of Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle, Improved Chester White Hogs, Barred Plymouth Rock Fowls & French Coach Horses; State Agent for Armour's Fertilizers, S. 5, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Coopersville, 1860.
Lillie, W. I., Attorney at Law, Grand Haven, 1857.
Luidens, M., Farming & Stock, S. 21, T. Olive, P. O. New Holland, 1870.
Luidens, Peter, Farming & Stock, S. 34, T. Olive, P. O. New Holland, 1858.
Lynn, E., County Treasurer, Grand Haven, 1854.
Malone, Wm., Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Tallmadge, 1878.
Manting, M. G., Editor Ottawa County Times, Holland, 1892.
Marsilje, Hon. I., Assistant Cashier First State Bank, Member of State Legislature, Holland, 1862.
Mastenbroek, Abraham, Farming & Stock, S. 12, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven, 1853.
Mastenbroek, Paul, Farming & Stock, S. 2, T. Polkton, P. O. Eastmanville, 1852.
Matteson, Edward, Farming & Stock, S. 12, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville, 1891.
McBride, P. H., Law & Real Estate, Holland, 1870.
McCulloch, A. E., Groceries, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Wallpaper, Notary Public & Insurance, Berlin, 1855.
McLellan, S. F., Farming & Stock, S. 16, T. Polkton, P. O. Dennison, 1866.
McNaughton, E. J., Farm Implements, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Horses bought and sold, Coopersville, 1860.
McNaughton, R. D., Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Coopersville, 1860.

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

<p>Meengs, Dr. Peter C., Physician & Surgeon, Coopersville, 1858. Merrill Bros., Painters & Decorators, Holland. Meyer, H. & Son (H. & A. H. Meyer), Pianos, Organs, Musical Merchandise & Sewing Machines, Holland, Estab. 1872. Michigan Trust Co., Loans, Grand Rapids. Mieras, Wm., Real Estate & Loans, Grand Haven, 1855. Miller, Geo. M., Farming & Stock, S. 26, T. Chester, P. O. Conklin, 1860. Mines, Matheis, Farming & Stock, S. 33, T. Chester, P. O. Conklin, 1852. Moeke, G., Postmaster, Borculo, 1880. Morren, John, Farming & Stock (School Officer), S. 16, T. Blendon, P. O. South Blendon, 1873. Mountford, Samuel, Postmaster, West Olive, 1866. Mulder & Breuker, Hardware, Implements, Sewing Machines, Furniture & Undertaking, Graafschap. Mulder, John (Mulder & Breuker), Hardware, Furniture, Etc. Graafschap. Mulder, L., Editor of "Grondwet," Holland. Munn, Albert E., Farming & Stock, (Twp. & School Officer), S. 35, T. Olive, P. O. Holland, 1882. Munroe, Stephen L., General Business, Grand Haven. Murphy, Thomas, Justice of the Peace, S. 23, T. Wright, P. O. Herrington, 1873. National Bank of Grand Haven, General Banking, Grand Haven. Nelthorpe, J. N., Township Clerk, Nunica, 1879. Nibbelink, J. H. & Son, Liverymen and Undertakers, Holland. Nichols, H. G., Publisher, Grand Haven, 1857. Nichols, James, Township Clerk, S. 11, T. Robinson, P. O. Bass River, 1865. Nienhuis Bros., General Merchandise, Crisp. Nienhuis, A. J. (Nienhuis Bros.), Merchant, Crisp, 1862. Nienhuis, W. (Nienhuis Bros.), Merchant & Postmaster, Crisp, 1857. Nienhuis, P. M., Farming & Stock, S. 28, T. Olive, P. O. Crisp, 1854. Noble, O., Farming & Stock, Coopersville, 1864. Noble, A., Farming & Stock, Coopersville, 1863. Oakes, D. C., Banker, Coopersville, 1891. Ottawa County Building & Loan Association, Loans & Investments, Holland. Owen, John, Farming & Stock, S. 14, T. Olive, P. O. Olive Center, 1866. Pagelson, Chas. T., Justice of the Peace & Vice-Consul Sweden & Norway, Grand Haven, 1856. Parkhurst Bros., General Merchandise, Farm Implements, General Hardware, Etc., Nunica. Parkhurst, W. B. (Parkhurst Bros.), Merchant, Nunica, 1875. Parkhurst, A. F. (Parkhurst Bros.), Merchant, Nunica, 1880. Peck Bros. (A. V. & Geo. T. Peck), Millers, Coopersville, 1848. Pellegron, Gerritt, Farming & Fruit, S. 3, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. Pellegron, Henry, General Business, Grand Haven, 1855. Phelps, Franklin, Farming & Stock, S. 23, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison, 1864. Pickett, J. D., Township Treasurer, Nunica, 1863. Pixley, J. R. (Walbrink & Pixley), General Merchant, Allendale, 1867. Platt, Louis, Farming & Stock, S. 36, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville, 1859. Porter, Geo. F., Farming & Fruit, S. 2, T. Chester, P. O. Gooding, 1861. Post, J. C., Law & Real Estate, Holland. Pruim, E. & Son, Hardware, Stoves & Undertaking, Spring Lake. Pruim, E. J., Merchant, Spring Lake, 1853. Rapp, Frederick, Farming & Dairying, S. 23, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids, 222 West Bride St. Rhoades, E. L., Farming & Real Estate, Ottawa Station, 1874. Richards, C. W., Farming & Stock, S. 8, T. Polkton, P. O. Dennison, 1856. Robbins, N., Jr., Coal, Etc., Agent Goodrich Transportation Co., Grand Haven, 1884. Roberts, G. W., Farming & Stock, S. 27, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison, 1867. Robinson, C. L., General Business, Postmaster and Township Supervisor, Agnew, 1852. Ronge, Charles, Real Estate & Loans, S. 34, T. Olive, P. O. Holland, 1857. Root, Warren S., Farming & Fruit; Proprietary Tallmadge Flour & Saw Mills, S. 15, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Tallmadge, 1851. </p>	<p>Rosenberg, Henry, Farming & Fruit Growing, Threshing & Hay-baling, S. 24, T. Chester, P. O. Lisbon, 1855. Russell, W. E. (W. E. Russell & Co.), Contractor, Builder & Superintendent, 167-E. Bridge St., Grand Rapids and Holland. Sanford, Geo. D., Insurance & Real Estate, Grand Haven, 1859. Saul, Henry, Justice of the Peace, S. 16, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. Savidge, Thos., President of Village, Spring Lake, 1868. Savidge, Hon. William, Lumberman & Senator, Spring Lake, 1863. Scanlon, John, Farming & Stock, S. 17, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Lamont, 1867. Schmidt, P. R., Farming & Stock, Township School Inspector, S. 24, T. Chester, P. O. Lisbon, 1874. Schouten, Dr. F. J., Physician & Surgeon, Holland, 1879. Scott, B. L., West Michigan Seating Co., Holland. Seymour, Virgil J., Farming & Stock, S. 16, T. Polkton, P. O. Dennis, 1882. Sheldon, W. C., Manager Challenge Corn Planter Co., Grand Haven, 1864. Sherburne, O. M., Notary Public & Twp. Officer, S. 25, T. Blendon, P. O. South Blendon, 1856. Shimmel, Dr. A. E., Physician & Surgeon, Berlin, 1866. Siersema, H., Farming & Stock, S. 34, T. Olive, P. O. New Holland, 1859. Silas Kilborne & Co., Saw & Planing Mills & Pail Factory, Grand Haven, 1882. Sivers, W. H., Farming & Supervisor, S. 14, T. Wright, P. O. Reno, 1858. Skeels, S. F., Railroad Agent & Notary Public, Grain & Hay Dealer, Conklin, 1890. Slagh, Tiemmen, Real Estate & Planing Mill Owner, Holland, 1892. Smedley, C. O., Attorney at Law, Grand Rapids. Smith, Edward C., Sample Rooms, Grand Haven, 1868. Smith, E. W., Farming & Fruit, S. 21, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Tallmadge, 1864. Smith, M. M., Farming & Fruit, S. 21, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Tallmadge, 1864. Smith, Melvin S., Farming & Fruit, S. 21, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Tallmadge, 1865. Smith, Dr. Sanford, Physician & Surgeon, Hudsonville, 1886. Smitter, Rev. J., Pastor Christian Reform Church, S. 27, T. Olive, P. O. Crisp, 1896. Somerset, T., Farming & Stock, S. 31, T. Crockery, P. O. Spring Lake, 1848. Soule, Chas. E., Attorney at Law & Real Estate, Grand Haven, 1868. Stallings, R. K., Mayor of City, and President of American Mirror & Glass-Beveling Co., Grand Haven. Stamp, Wm. T., Farming & Stock, S. 15, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville, 1862. Stauffer, Samuel, Farming & Stock, S. 11, T. Chester, P. O. Gooding, 1862. Stearns, C. E., Farming & Stock (Twp. Supervisor), S. 8, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand Haven, 1880. Stegeman, Rev. Abraham, Pastor of Reformed Church, Holland. Stegeman, Peter, Farming & Stock (Justice of the Peace & Twp. Officer), S. 25, T. Blendon, P. O. Faroe, 1852. Steketee, John & Sons, Law, Loans & Conveyancing, Grand Rapids. Stickney, George, Cashier National Bank of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 1868. Stiles, E. H., Postmaster, Coopersville, 1849. Stone, Enos, Livery Feed & Sale Stables,</p>
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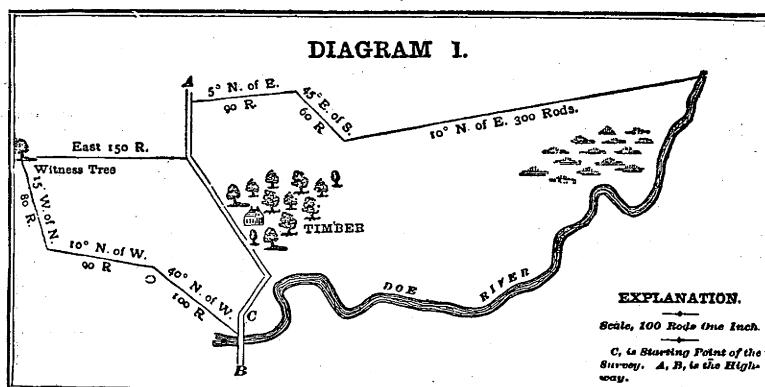
ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM
OF
UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS

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METES AND BOUNDS.

Up to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 300 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



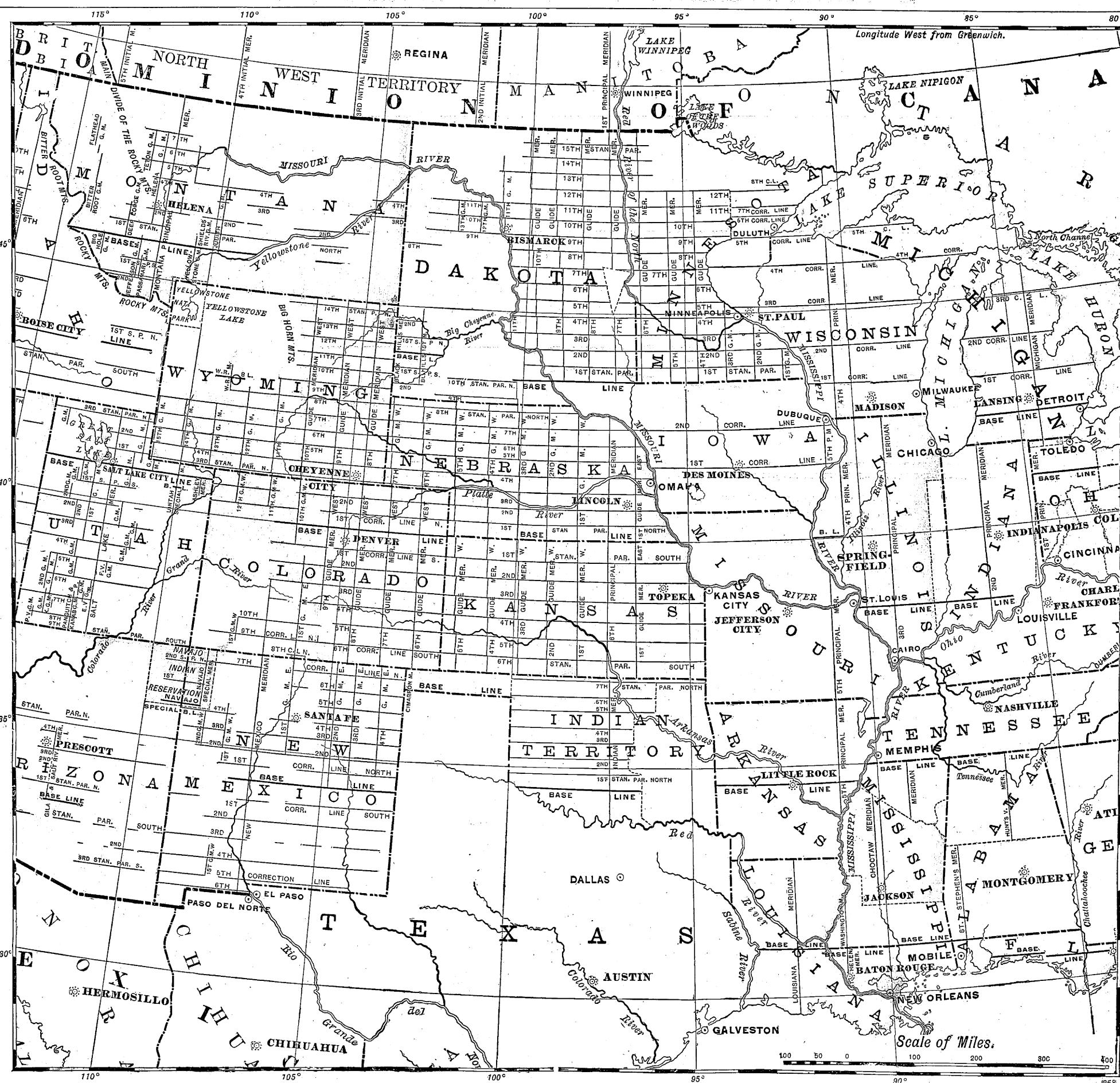
THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.: +. These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines, which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy, by astronomical observations. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control.

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the central portion of the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name, as are also the Standard Parallels and guide (or auxiliary) Meridians.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES.

DIAGRAM 2.



UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, commencing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III., IV., V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division North of the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked \star on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

TOWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 36,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.

SECTIONS OF LAND.

DIAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on points marked A. B. C. and D. on Diagram 5.

DIAGRAM 5.

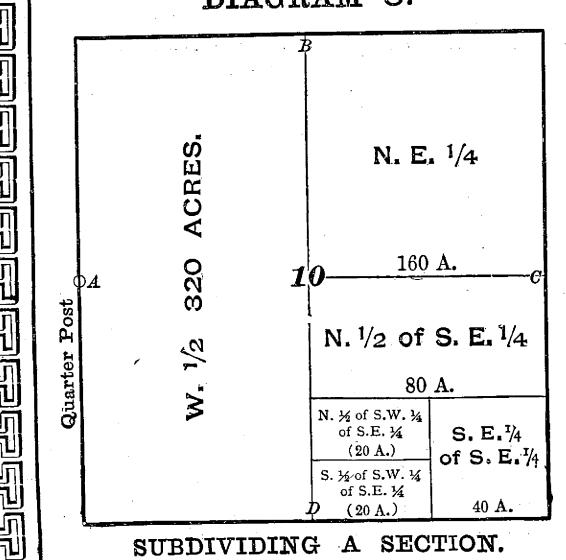


DIAGRAM 4.

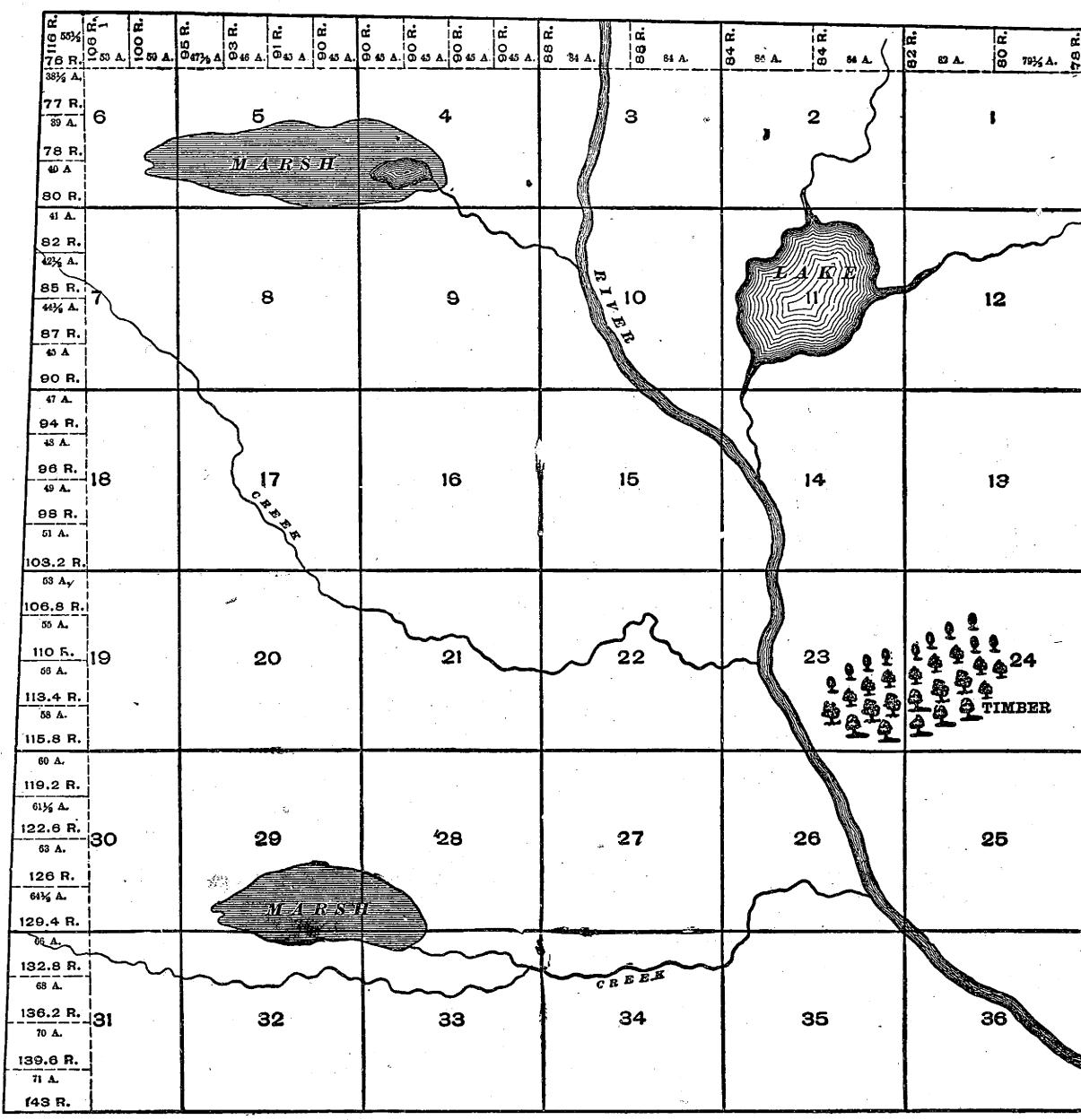
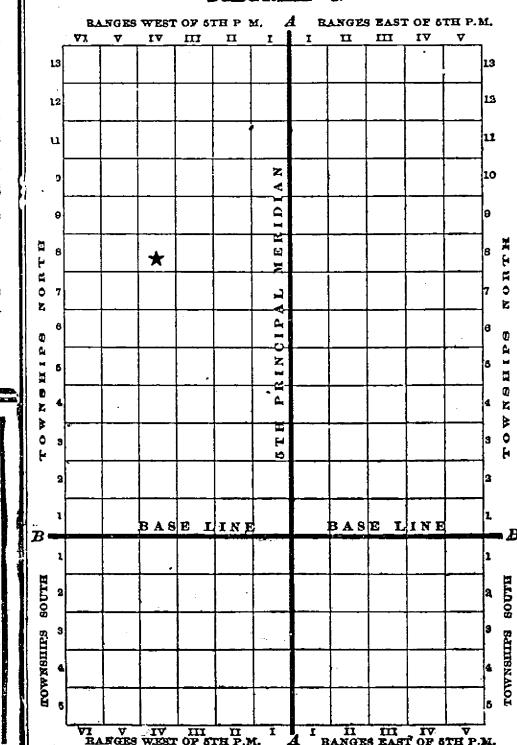


DIAGRAM 3.



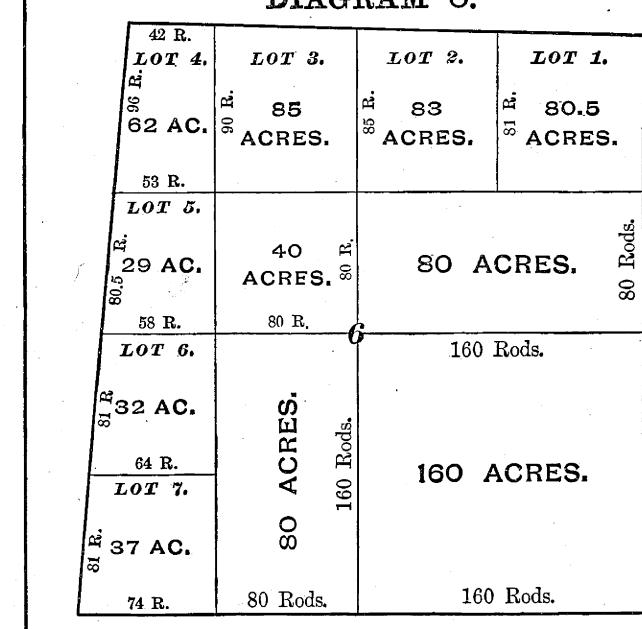
FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

CONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 36,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it affects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighities" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighities," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighities" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighities" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S. W. 1/4 of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast $1/4$ of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made in running both Township and Range lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines would become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.

DIAGRAM 6.



DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM
OF
CIVIL GOVERNMENT,
WITH A REVIEW OF THE
DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS CONNECTED
WITH THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF NATIONAL, STATE,
COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National election and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result, and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and two-thirds of the States form a quorum.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$50,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of eight officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$10,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in cases of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

The **Diplomatic Bureau**, which looks after the affairs pertaining to foreign governments.

The **Consular Bureau**, correspondence with consulates.

The **Bureau of Indexes and Archives**, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

The **Bureau of Accounts**, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the building and property of the department, etc.

The **Bureau of Rolls and Library**, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolutionary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc. The **Bureau of Statistics**, for the preparation of reports on commercial relations.

The chiefs of all of these bureaus receive \$2,100 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; second assistant secretary, \$3,500; third assistant secretary, \$3,500; solicitor, \$3,500; chief clerk, \$2,750; clerk to Secretary of State, \$2,000; passport clerk, \$1,400. Besides these there are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the prevention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many very important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head of the department, at \$2,400 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$4,500 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of appointment division, \$2,750; chief of warrants division, \$2,750; chief of public moneys division, \$2,500; chief of customs division, \$2,700; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationery division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$2,500; chief of miscellaneous division, \$2,500; supervising special agent, \$8 per day; government actuary, \$1,800; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; life saving service superintendent, \$4,000; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner Bureau of Navigation, \$3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, chief, \$4,500; assistant chief, \$2,250; superintendent engraving division, \$3,600.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

The **Solicitor of the Treasury**, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department.

The **Commissioner of Customs**, who receives \$4,000 per year and his deputy \$2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom houses.

The **Treasurer of the United States** receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) \$3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The **Register of the Treasury** is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year, and his assistant \$2,250. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The **Comptroller of the Currency** receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$2,800. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper money.

The **Director of the Mint** receives \$4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the government.

Comptrollers. The first and second comptrollers are paid a salary of \$3,000 per year, and each of their deputies receive \$2,700. The first comptroller revises and certifies the accounts of the civil and diplomatic service and public lands. The second comptroller revises and certifies the accounts of the army and navy and of the Pension and Indian Bureaus.

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of \$3,600 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of \$2,250 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the

approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid \$2,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$2,750. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General comes next to the Secretary, and receives a salary of \$7,500 per year. He looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon-General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance stores, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is five years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$18 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service, being \$21 per month and rations after twenty years' service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. Colonels receive \$4,500 per year; brigadier generals, \$5,500; and major generals, \$7,500.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

Rear-admirals in the Navy are paid \$6,000 per year; commodores, \$5,000; captains, \$4,500; lieutenants-commanders, \$3,000; medical directors (rank of captains), \$4,400; medical inspectors (rank of commanders), \$4,400; pay directors (rank of captains), \$4,400; pay inspectors (rank of commanders), \$4,400. In the Engineer Corps the chief engineers are also paid \$4,400 per year.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive \$4,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief clerk at \$2,000 per year; superintendent of post office supplies, \$2,000; superintendent free delivery division, \$3,000; chief division of salaries and allowances, \$2,200; superintendent money order system, \$3,500; superintendent Dead Letter Office, \$2,500; chief division of correspondence, \$1,800.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of a number of divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments, at \$2,000 per year; chief of inspection division, \$2,000; chief of mail equipment division, \$1,800; general superintendent railway mail service, \$3,500; superintendent foreign mails, \$3,000.

The third assistant postmaster-general has charge of the postage stamp division and the finance division. The chief of the former receives \$2,550 per annum, and of the latter \$2,000 per year.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general has control of a number of divisions, as indicated by the following officials who are under his supervision, viz.: Chief of the division of appointments, who is paid \$2,000 per annum; chief of the division of bonds and commissions, \$2,000; chief post office inspector, \$3,000; and the division of mail deprivations.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$1,800; assistant attorney-general, \$4,000; superintendent and disbursing clerk, \$2,100; and a topographer, at \$2,500 per annum.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per year. In this department, as the name implies, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the Interior Department are as follows: First assistant secretary of the interior, \$4,500 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,750; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), \$5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, \$4,000; superintendent of Indian schools, \$3,000; commissioner of the Pension Office, \$5,000; medical referee, \$3,000; commissioner of railroads, \$4,500; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Education Office, \$3,000; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; superintendent of the Census Office, \$6,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture receives \$4,500 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, \$4,500; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, \$3,000; statistician, \$2,500; chemist, \$2,500; entomologist, \$2,500; botanist, \$2,500; ornithologist, \$2,500; chief of forestry division, \$2,000; pomologist, \$2,500; chief of vegetable pathology division, \$2,000; microscopist, \$2,500; director of office of experimental stations, \$25,000; chief division of accounts, \$2,500; chief of division of records and editing, \$2,500; chief of division of illustrations and engravings, \$2,000; horticulturist, \$2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives \$7,000 per year. There are a number of assistant attorney-generals who receive \$5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as examiner of titles, who receives \$2,750 per annum; superintendent of buildings, \$2,500; appointment and disbursing clerk, \$2,000, and attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,400.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or proceedings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$4,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum.

Civil Service Commission. This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid \$3,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the secretary \$2,000.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was created for the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of five commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of \$7,500 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of \$3,500 per annum.

Department of Labor. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of labor in the United States. The head of this department is known as the Commissioner of the Department of Labor, and he is paid a salary of \$5,000 per annum. His chief clerk receives \$2,500 per year, and disbursing clerk \$1,800.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following-named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$10,500 per annum, and the associate justices \$10,000 each. The circuit judges receive a salary of \$6,000 each per annum, district judges \$5,000, and judges of the Court of Claims \$4,500 each per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the stand-

ard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than for two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and post-roads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further to make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for the term of six years, and receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of \$5,000 per year. Besides these, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

GOVERNOR.

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing two States—New York and Pennsylvania—pay their Governors \$10,000 per year; Illinois and California both pay \$6,000 per annum; Minnesota, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay \$5,000 per year; Maryland pays \$4,500; Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee and Texas pay \$4,000; Florida and Arkansas pay \$3,500; Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas and North Carolina all pay \$3,000; West Virginia, \$2,700; Montana and Washington, \$2,600; the Dakotas and Nebraska, \$2,500; Connecticut, Delaware and Maine, \$2,000; Oregon, \$1,500, and New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont \$1,000. About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State not specifically entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by taxation for various purposes. He has negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex-officio a member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has power to fill it by appointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Governor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that halls are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the States the Secretary of State is *ex-officio* member of a number of the official State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as in many of them, notably California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with his State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid; and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States is *ex-officio* a member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from \$500,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The plan by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasury. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be deposited with the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried on—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be kept, showing what is received or paid out of the various "funds," which "funds" must be exhibited in separate accounts. In several of the States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to appear for the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an interest; to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest; to consult with and advise the various county or state's attorneys in matters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when

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necessary prosecute corporations for failure or refusal to comply with the laws; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney-General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, the office is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he is authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reports from all public educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested, his written opinion upon questions arising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officer under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of all other matters relating to the men, property, ordnance, stores, camp and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this is made a separate State office, generally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is also made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to insurance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and distinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duty to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insurance companies are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insurance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company not conforming to the law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies, and he has power to examine fully into their condition, assets, etc. He files in his office the various documents relating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the labor bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commission is to collect, assort and systematize, and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local condition or local business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the following-named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Superintendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines, secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner.

STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the existence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commissioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board or commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly, which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular sessions every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call a special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government; at regular times provided by law they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President *pro tem.* is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground.

In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or (in three of the States) as representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original jurisdiction in remedial cases, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* and cases relating to the revenue, but there is no trial by jury in this court.

Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior to that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work

that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business—such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

SO far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work—there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the court clerk is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The general plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly filed. In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. The above in general terms outline the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniformity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the States.

COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for re-election for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of account, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasurer without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warrants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be kept.

COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practical after the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have some of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of

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any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plan or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk"; in Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court"; while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts."

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following *resume* of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed, and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney," in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice

to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible, all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpoenas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all criminal cases prosecuted by him.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner; but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpoena witnesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided.

The general powers of the county board throughout all of the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

THE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities is assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal, for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same; and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, hav-

ing various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers, of the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain *restricted* powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officio members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "pound-masters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

THE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim in this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, moneys and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made or public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "independent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

IN all of the States the laws provide for the local government of cities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population they may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs independent of the township in which they are located, both as to school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is made for handling the more complex educational interests of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipalities.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

In business life there is no more complex or important relation than that which exists between the business men generally and the banks, and it should be guarded with great care, so that both may retain the full confidence of the other. Business development in the United States has progressed with such gigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are to-day a necessity in the transaction of business and making exchanges. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses; and that about the only use to which money is put is in making small change or paying balances. Business, in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank where presented.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT.

The first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President, or Cashier, as the case may be. If unknown to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identify and vouch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts or exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as to every one else with whom he deals.

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

DEPOSITS.

Deposits are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket" or "Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon this a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit, stating whether it is gold, silver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket," together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book," and it is also carried to his credit from the Deposit Ticket onto the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and the customer is required to fill this out with ink. It bears his name and the date and is carefully preserved for future reference by the bank to settle any dispute or difference that may arise. As all men are liable to error the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank.

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, depends upon the circumstances and varies in different cases. In cities, where they have a Clearing-House, checks on other city banks are expected to reach the Clearing-House on the next day succeeding the time of the deposit; but as to checks and drafts drawn upon other or distant cities, a reasonable time must be allowed for them to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negligent concerning it, he must stand the loss. Such cases very rarely, if ever, occur, and it may safely be stated that in the absence of any special or unusual conditions for all items such as checks, drafts, etc., the banker only receives them for collection for the account of the depositor and therefor acts only as his agent and as such is charged with using only due diligence in attending to the business.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

The word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest.

Many business men fail to obtain the full benefit that a bank can give them, through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan; and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring business man and thus, frequently, embarrass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for largely, and they are always glad to "get their money out and keep it out" provided they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker first and submit the situation, securities, etc., to him, as of all men he is by training the best judge and advisor in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give the required aid, but this refusal should never be taken as a personal matter, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before following his own personal desires.

COLLECTIONS.

In leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words: "For Collection for Account of" and places his signature below it. Upon receipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank, will enter the items either in the back of the customer's "pass book" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount is entered to his credit both on his Pass book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank in receiving paper for collection acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence on its part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city where they are located for their customers at very moderate rates. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as

to give the bank time to give an abundant notice to the parties. If the customer desires to make a "sight" or "time draft" upon a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with blank drafts.

STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

A few words concerning statements and balances will not be inappropriate in this connection. Every customer of a bank should always and without fail, once in each month, have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule should always be observed to correct any error that might occur and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is struck by deducting the total amount of the customer's checks which the bank has either paid or "accepted" (certified) during the month. The cancelled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported immediately to the bank so that it may be investigated and rectified.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

Probably the greatest factor in the business world of to-day is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not probable that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and without which the business of the civilized world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments, such as promissory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and the promissory note is a comparatively recent invention, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from all other contracts, is their *negotiability*. This consists of two entirely distinct elements or branches—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another, so that the assignee shall assume a complete title, and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by such a transfer when made before maturity, in the regular course of business, for a consideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with few exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are complied with. The following requisites are indispensable: It must be written; must be signed; it must be absolute, not depending upon any contingency; it must be to pay money in a certain amount or in an amount capable of being certain by computation; the time of payment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when no time is expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is payable to a certain payee's order or to bearer.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

According to the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is the written promise of a person, called the "maker" to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time to a designated person termed the "payee" or to his order or bearer. It must have all the requisites that have been mentioned for negotiable paper, otherwise, if it fails in any of these matters it becomes a contract, as it thus loses the element of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

It is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded in defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defense or became holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, in the regular course of business, before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either: a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress, or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover, all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice must immediately be given to the endorsers, otherwise, in a majority of the States, all endorsements that are not qualified will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made; but a written date is *prima facie* evidence of the time of making. When a note falls due on Sunday, or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at length in the body and also in figures at the corner the written words control it. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body of it any conditions or contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request. A previous debt, or a fluctuating balance, or a debt due from a third person, might be a valuable consideration. So is a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration; as, where one promises to pay a debt that is barred by limitation or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration is one founded upon natural love and affection is no legal consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature, or if distinctly opposed to public policy. If a note is payable at a bank it is only necessary to have the note at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a sufficient demand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is sufficient refusal.

Days of Grace.—In a great many States three "Days of Grace," as they are termed, are allowed on negotiable instruments beyond the date set for payment. This is not the universal rule, however, as the tendency of late years has been toward doing away with this custom, and a number of States have already passed laws abolishing the "Days of Grace." Where the rule is in effect, however, and it is not specifically waived in the instrument the payor is entitled to the three days as fully as though it were so stipulated, and the holder cannot enforce collection until the expiration of three days after the date set for payment.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

The "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which imply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer, Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the Drawee and if he agrees to obey the order he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely.

The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1894.

Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hundred Dollars, and charge same to my account.

To HENRY HOLT & CO.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN DOE.

CHECKS.

A CHECK on a bank is one form of an "Inland Bill of Exchange," but there is some slight difference in the liability of the parties to it. A check requires no acceptance, as a bank is bound to pay the checks of its depositors while still in possession of their funds, and the drawer of a check having funds on deposit has an action for damage for refusal to honor his check, under such circumstances, on the ground of an implied obligation to pay checks according to the usual course of business. Checks are usually drawn payable immediately, but they may be made payable at a future day, and in this case their resemblance to a bill of exchange is very close. As stated, a check requires no acceptance, so far as payment or liability of the drawer is concerned, but it creates no obligation against a bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted by the bank the word "Accepted" is stamped on its face with the signature of the banker. It is then said to be certified and thereafter the bank is liable to the holder. As soon as the check is "certified" the amount is charged against the account of the "drawer" the same as if paid, and it is considered paid so far as the "drawer" is concerned.

The drawer of a check is not a surety in the same sense as is the drawer of a bill of exchange, but is the principal debtor like the maker of a note. He cannot complain of any delay in the presentation, for it is an absolute appropriation to the holder of so much money, in the hands of the bank, and there it may lie at the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank should fail after he could have got his money the loss is his. If, before he presents the check, the bank pays out all the money of the drawer, then he may look to the drawer for payment. If the holder of a check transfers it to another he has the right to expect that it will be presented for payment within a reasonable time. He has the right to expect that it will either be presented the next day or started to the point on which it is drawn. If it is held beyond a reasonable time and a loss is occasioned thereby, the party responsible for the delay must bear the loss. If a bank pays a forged check it is so far its own loss that it cannot charge the money to the depositor whose name was forged. But it is entitled to recover the money from the party who presented it. If it pay a check of which the amount has been falsely and fraudulently increased, it can charge the drawer only with the original amount, provided the drawer himself has not caused or facilitated the forgery by carelessly writing it or leaving it in such hands as to make the forgery or alteration easy. In some of the States the Supreme Court has decided in cases where checks were "raised" that the drawer must bear the loss as he had failed to take reasonable precaution to prevent it. Perforating and cutting machines are on the market which make it almost impossible to raise or alter the amounts so as to avoid detection, and the tendency of the decisions is to regard the use of these as only a reasonable precaution on the part of check drawers to save their bank from trouble and loss. Some, however, adopt the plan of writing the amount in red ink across their signature.

If many persons, not partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrong in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly.

There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may cause loss—as whoever presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

DRAFTS.

A DRAFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange usually called "drafts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorsement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued.

The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

\$1000
At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of _____ Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account.
To GEO. SIMS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ENDORSEMENTS.

THE signature of any payee or holder on the back of any check, draft, note, bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid in case it is not taken up by the maker or payor. Where the instrument is made payable to "bearer," as to "John Sims or bearer," no endorsement is necessary to pass the title—it passes with delivery and any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the law is construed strictly against him, and, as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title, the law presumes in the absence of a positive qualification that his endorsement was made *for the purpose* of indicating that he would pay it if the payor failed to do so. Where several payees are named in the instrument it must bear the endorsement of all of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case, however, their liability as endorsers is joint, not several. But where two or more holders endorse one after the other in making a transfer from one to the other their liability is several, not joint.

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee or order" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsement which should be mentioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement," or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the instrument, and, from that time on, it becomes payable to bearer, and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit it by making it payable to some other payee, or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement," has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing the conditions over his own endorsement, or, by writing over the endorsement of the original payee, words making it payable to himself or some other party, "or order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States.

The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One, which is called a "full endorsement," is very common in the business world. It is simply the act of the payee named making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, the directions, as: "Pay to John Sims, or order," and places his signature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser, but the title to the instrument must thereafter pass through John Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of limiting the endorsement is to enable the payee (when it is made payable to his order) to transfer his title to the instrument without becoming responsible for its payment, and making the party to whom it is transferred assume all responsibility concerning payment. To do this the endorser writes the words "Without Recourse" over his signature, which has the effect of relinquishing his title without making him liable to the holder in case the payor fails to take it up.

Another method of limiting the endorsement is to make it conditional, a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to John Sims or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to lot 5, block 4, etc.," below which the endorser places his signature. He can also make it payable to "A. B. only," or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it over.

In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "waiving notice of demand;" making his endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay it. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they only exist in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorsers who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest must be made according to the laws of the place where payable.

The term *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorsers and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

GUARANTY.

A "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. According to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable, so as to be enforced by the transeree as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording, as, if it contains all the characteristics of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is construed strictly, and, if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the party guaranteed, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the courts held that the original sureties could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. A guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond which declares the debt; and, in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation be first incurred and completed before the guaranty is given, there must be a new consideration or the guaranty is void.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer of guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit are simultaneous. But an offer to guarantee a future operation does not bind the offeror unless he has such notice of the acceptance as will afford him reasonable opportunity to make himself safe. A creditor may give his debtor some indulgence or accommodation without discharging the guarantor, unless it should have the effect of prejudicing the interests of the guarantor, in which case he would be released. Generally a guarantor may, at any time, pay a debt and so, at once, have the right to proceed against the debtor. Where there has been failure on the part of the principal and the guarantor is looked to, he must have reasonable notice—and notice is deemed reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering the effects of the delay.

It is, in many cases, difficult to say—and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise to pay the debt or guaranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notice his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment," or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter, the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

A accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration, for, if this was not the case, it would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense as against any holder for value. But he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

IDENTIFICATION.

THE mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his customer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced, for in a case of this kind, the bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rule with bankers, as it should be, to require their customer to endorse all drafts or checks which are honored for the stranger. In this case the endorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless.

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the party to be the

payee named in the check or that the signature of the payee or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." under the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely as expressed, that the signature is correct, and the only liability assumed is that he will pay the amount in case the signature proves a forgery. Many banks, however, will not accept paper endorsed this way and justly so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

ANY acknowledgement that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though admitted to be strong evidence is by no means legally conclusive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the results of such examination—the great aim of the law being to administer strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more binding upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debts or claims so released. Herein, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or contradicted by evidence, unless on the ground of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have either of two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to determine the meaning.

INFANTS AND MINORS.

THE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant, or minor, is one of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is not always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their contracts for necessities. By being voidable, but not void in themselves, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new promise.

AGENCY.

HERE are a few well-settled and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency, which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent *only* when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words, or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well-settled principle of law. There are two kinds of agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is limited by the usual scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. If he is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual authority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of the business.

On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or orally, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go on and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made public or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent can generally be held personally liable if he transcends his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he dealt knew that the authority was transcended.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

IN general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the exchanges of the modern world are barter, effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about 800,000 millions of dollars during the past thirty years while the balances paid in money have only been about 36,000 millions, or about four per cent of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1172, and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could not be withdrawn. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1797. In 1401, the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what are known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in 1407 and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had, as a principal object, the protection of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plugged coins, or coins of certain empires that were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and depreciated coins and circulate the credit granted for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them being powerful government agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It does not collect or disburse the revenues of the exchequer but it lends to it largely, while its credits, in the form of circulating notes and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs.

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States had its origin in the formation of a banking company without charter June 18th,

1780, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and first action by Congress was taken June 22, of the same year in reference to this proposed association. Two years afterward, a "perpetual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In 1784 the State of Massachusetts incorporated the Massachusetts Bank. The Bank of New York was chartered in March, 1791, although it had been doing business since 1784, under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still running and have been converted into national banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in 1791. The most of the stock was owned by the United States Government, but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in 1843 the bank failed.

State banks were organized rapidly, and private banking firms sprang into existence and the business of banking assumed immense proportions.

In 1863, the NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM was adopted and in 1864 the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent. tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banking system has proven one of the most efficient and satisfactory methods the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features. Under this act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, upon which, circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds. These circulating notes are receivable at par in the United States in all payments except for duties on imports, interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. The National banks are required to keep a certain reserve; they are authorized to loan money at the rate of interest allowed by the various States—when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, the banks may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders are held individually liable, equably and ratably, for all debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent. of the capital; and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fail to keep good its lawful money reserve or which may become insolvent. While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be brought for forfeiture of the charter of a bank if the directors shall knowingly violate the law; and in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. There are other restrictions in the law—such as for instance, the prohibition against loaning to any one borrower of more than ten per cent. of the capital; or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank stock.

The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past ten years, as the United States bonds available are quoted so high above par and the rate of interest so low that there is but little profit to the banks in it. All of the States have laws regulating State Banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and overseeing State banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they exist.

CLEARING HOUSE.

THE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world. The clearing-house system was first established in London about the beginning of the present century. It was first introduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organizing an association, under the name of the New York Clearing House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon closed because of their inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the continent.

In all cities a bank receives large amounts of bills of exchange on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has, in its drawers, various sums thus due it by other banks. It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing-house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so received to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold, which became so laborious, dangerous, and complicated, that the balances were settled only weekly instead of daily—a plan that resulted in great risk and evil. This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the settlements are so simultaneously and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over \$300,000,000, in adjusting which the exchanges were settled in the space of an hour. Besides saving a vast amount of work, book-keeping and expense, it enabled the banks by united aid to strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic.

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks—called the "exchanges," and these are assortable for each bank and placed in envelopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The messengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messenger has against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for making the exchanges the manager takes his position and calls the house to order. At a signal the bell rings and each messenger moves forward to the desk next his own and delivers the envelope containing the checks, etc., for the bank represented at that desk to the clerk at that desk, together with a printed list of the banks in the same order, with the amount opposite each bank. The clerk receiving it, signs and returns it to the messenger, who immediately passes on to the next desk; then to the next, and so on until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. All the other messengers moving in the same manner; each messenger has, by this means, visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank held for it, taking a receipt for the same; and at the same time each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had against it. This operation even in the greatest clearing houses only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes.

This enables the banks to know at once the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately enter from the slips on their own sheets the aggregate amount from each bank, and the difference between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank.

This is reported to their banks, and the balance is paid to or drawn from the clearing house, thus at once settling the accounts between all the banks. The lists are "proved" carefully, and certain fines are laid for all errors, tardiness, etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

OF

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

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The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History, II. Medieval History, III. Modern History. The latter is given—First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

Ancient History

B. C.	971 Shishak, King of Egypt, captures and plunders Jerusalem.
957	Abijah, King of Judah, defeats the King of Israel.
950	The decline of Thebes, Egypt.
946	Assur-dan II, King of Assyria.
916	Rhodians found navigation laws.
906	Israel is afflicted with a famine predicted by the Prophet Elijah.
901	Syria makes war upon Israel and is defeated.
900	Erection of the northwest palace of Nimrod.
897	Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites.
895	Death of Ahab, King of Israel.
892	Miracles of Elisha the Prophet.
890	Samaritans besieged by the Syrians.
887	Lacedemon settled.
886	Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.
880	Assur-nasir-pal, King of Assyria.
878	Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian.
876	Sardanapalus I of Assyria.
870	The Assyrians conquer Phenicia.
869	Assyrian conquest under Shalmaneser.
865	Hazel attacks Israel.
864	Lycurgus flourishes.
863	Olympic games revived in Elis, Greece.
854	Assyria conquers Tarsus.
850	Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.
800	The Egyptians the most powerful nation on the sea.
794	Eolian colonies established.
776	Ionian colonies established.
769	First authentic date in Greek history.
760	The Etruscans in Campania.
753	Rome founded by Romulus.
752	Athens establishes decennial instead of perpetual Archons.
750	Sabine war follows the abduction of the Sabine women.
747	Ethiopia independent.
745	Babylon independent of Nineveh.
740	League between Romans and Sabines.
735	Pul assumes the name of Tiglath Pileser and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire.
730	Assyria invades Palestine.
724	Messianic wars.
720	Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria.
719	Israel forms an alliance with Syria against Judah.
718	Syria becomes subject to Assyria.
717	Shalmaneser subdues Israel.
716	Hezekiah abolishes idolatry in Judah.
715	Tiglath Pileser IV invades Phenicia.
714	Assyrians invest Samaria and carry the Ten Tribes into captivity.
713	The Kingdom of Israel destroyed.
712	Assyria totally defeats the Hittites.
711	Assyria subdues the Hittites.
710	Assyria subdues the Phoenicians.
709	Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon.
708	Manasseh, King of Judah.
707	Gross idolatry in Judah.
706	Gyges founds the 3rd Lydian dynasty.
705	Egypt divided between 12 Kings.
704	Second Messenian War, under Ariston.
703	Achaeus at Athens made annual.
702	Oscar-haddon King of Assyria.
701	Babylon becomes the second capital.
700	Crocon becomes first annual archon of Athens.
698	Samaria colonized by Assyrians.
697	Assyria conquers Egypt.
696	Psammetichus reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.
695	Alban invasion and battles of the Horatii and Curliatii.
694	Rise of Magaria, Greece.
693	Reign of Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria.
692	Sea fight between Corinth and Corcyra.
691	Tullus Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.
690	Thebes destroyed by Assyrians.
689	Messany, Italy founded.
688	Buddha.
687	Byzantium founded by Megarians under Byzas.
686	Bacchilad expelled from Greece.
685	Median Monarchy founded.
684	Egypt independent of Assyria.
683	Kaiatian dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxares.
682	Cyrus founded.
681	Ancus Martius reigns in Rome.
680	Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Persia.
679	Ostia, Italy, founded.
678	Religious reformation under Josiah, King of Judah.
677	Invasion of Assyria by the Scythians.
676	Babylon independent under Nabopolassar.
675	Nineveh taken by the Medes.
674	Assyrian Empire Ends.
673	Tiglath Pileser I invades Babylonia.
672	Samuel, judge and first prophet in Israel.
671	Death of Samson.
670	Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon overcome.
669	Eolians settle in Asia Minor.
668	(circa) The Chow dynasty in China founded.
667	Saul made first King of Israel.
666	Saul defeats the Philistines.
665	Tiglath Pileser I invades Babylonia.
664	Samuel, judge and first prophet in Israel.
663	Death of Samson.
662	Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon overcome.
661	Eolians settle in Asia Minor.
660	(circa) The Chow dynasty in China founded.
659	Saul made first King of Israel.
658	Saul defeats the Philistines.
657	Babylon conquered by the Assyrians.
656	Gideon, the greatest of the judges of Israel.
655	Ramesses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt.
654	Abimelech King of Israel.
653	Proetus in Egypt.
652	Helen carried off by Paris.
651	Trojan war begins.
650	The Ark destroyed by Greeks.
649	Ramesses III, the last Egyptian native hero.
648	Eli, High Priest in Israel.
647	Israel wars against Amorites.
646	Alba Longa founded.
645	Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon invades Syria.
644	Jephthal judge over Israel.
643	Samson defeats the Philistines.
642	Tiglath Pileser I invades Babylonia.
641	Samuel, judge and first prophet in Israel.
640	Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon overcome.
639	Eolians settle in Asia Minor.
638	(circa) The Chow dynasty in China founded.
637	Saul made first King of Israel.
636	Saul defeats the Philistines.
635	Babylon subdues the Syrians.
634	David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians.
633	The revolt and death of Absalom.
632	Death of David.
631	Solomon becomes King.
630	Solomon's Temple begun.
629	Completion and dedication of Solomon's Temple.
628	The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon.
627	Death of Solomon.
626	Revolt of the Ten Tribes.
625	Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah.
624	The kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam.
623	Syria recovers independence.

*Egyptian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great Egyptologists differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.

B. C.	588 The Pythian games begin to be celebrated every five years.
587	Jerusalem held in rebellion against Babylon is besieged by Nebuchadnezzar.
586	Nebuchadnezzar invades Phenicia. Golden image set up. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego thrown into a furnace. Prophecies of Obadiah. Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.
585	End of the kingdom of Judah.
584	Death of Periander, tyrant of Athens forty years.
583	Treaty between Media and Lydia.
582	Copper money coined at Rome.
581	Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre.
580	Accession of Servius Tullius, Rome.
579	Civis in Egypt.
578	First census in Egypt.
577	Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar.
576	The first census of Rome taken—84,700 inhabitants.
575	Death of Nebuchadnezzar.
574	Nabonidus King of Babylon.
573	Pisistratus becomes tyrant of Athens. Confucius and Zoroaster. Esop's fables.
572	Anacreon begins to be known.
571	Persian Empire founded by Cyrus.
570	Birth of Simonides (died B. C. 467).
569	Conquest of Lydia and capture of Cresus (circa).
568	Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum.
567	Fall of Lydian Empire.
566	Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia.
565	510 Era of Pythagoras.
564	Marseilles founded by Phenicians.
563	Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall.
562	Cyrus conquers Babylon.
561	Belsazar, King of Babylon, is slain.
560	Cyrus ends the captivity of the Jews.
559	Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubabel and Joshua.
558	Cyrus also subdues Phenicia.
557	Building of the Temple commenced.
556	Thespis first exhibits tragedy.
555	Servius assassinated by Tulla, his daughter.
554	Her husband, Tarquinus Superbus, becomes King of Rome.
553	Polycrates, tyrant of Samos (put to death B. C. 522).
552	Reign of Darius I begins after assassination of Smerdis, the Magian.
551	Accession of Cambyses.
550	Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses.
549	Birth of Sisyphus (died B. C. 456).
548	The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed.
547	Smerdis usurps the Persian throne, defeated by Darius 522.
546	Death of Cambyses.
545	Gorgias flourishes.
544	Commission of Ezra to rebuild Jerusalem.
543	Birth of Lysias, the orator (died 378).
542	Manlius elected from Tarpeian rock for leading aedile at sovereignty.
541	Battle of Tanagra.
540	The Long Walls of Athens completed.
539	The first Decemvirate or council of ten at Rome.
538	Laws of the Twelve Tables or code of laws instituted.
537	The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamis in Cyprus.
536	Virginia kills his daughter to save her from Appius Claudius.
535	First Decemvirate abolished.
534	Appius Claudius, Roman Law.
533	Victory of Artaxerxes I in Persia.
532	Tyranny of the second Decemvirate.
531	Secession of the Plebs from Rome.
530	Abdication of the Decemvirs.
529	Second Sacred War in Greece.
528	Battle of Coronea, defeat of Athens.
527	Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and defeats the Etruscans.
526	Thirty years' truce between Athens and Sparta concluded.
525	Decline of the Athenian Empire.
524	Revolt of Euboea and Megara.
523	Canuleian law of Rome.
522	Nehemiah governor of Judea.
521	Athenian Colony to Thurii.
520	Pericles becomes supreme at Athens. Birth of Xenophon about this time (died 359).
519	Commission of Nehemiah.
518	The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
517	Roman Consular Tribunes established.
516	338 The Parthenon at Athens built by Phidias.
515	Herodotus flourishes in Greece.
514	New constitution at Rome—censors and military tribunes appointed instead of consuls.
513	Rome visited by a terrible famine.
512	The Samian war.
511	Siege and reduction of Samos by Pericles.
510	Death of Sisyphus.
509	Cornelius Cossus and Lars Tolumnius.
508	Second Spolia Opima, Rome.
507	Birth of Isocrates (died 338).
506	Rome declares war against the Etruscans.
505	Treaty between Athens and Corcyra.
504	Metron, astronomer, flourished.
503	Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and a confederacy with Sparta at the head, lasting twenty-seven years and ending in the defeat of Sparta.
502	Potidaea besieged by the Athenians (taken in 429).
501	Death of Pericles.
500	Battle of Mt. Algidus; the Equi and Volsci defeated.
499	The plague at Athens.
498	Plato born (died 347).
497	Siege of Platea.
496	Naval victories of Phormio.
495	Revolt and fall of Mytilene.
494	First Athenian expedition to Sicily.
493	First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited.
492	Death of Phormio.
491	Coriolanus battles with Rome. He is received by the Volscians.
490	Second Persian expedition, under Datis and Artaphernes.
489	Their defeat, and victory of Miltiades at the battle of Marathon.
488	Coriolanus and the Volscians besiege Rome.
487	Coriolanus withdraws from siege of Rome at his mother's entreaty and is slain by the Volscians.
486	Egyptian revolt.
485	First Agrarian Law of Cassius proposed.
484	Accession of Xerxes I, King of Persia.
483	Gelon tyrant of Syracuse.
482	Recovery of Egypt by the Persians.
481	Birth of Herodotus (died after B. C. 409).
480	Revolt of the Ionians, aided by Athens, suppressed.
479	Revolt of the Ionians (Greece).
478	Persia recovers Cyprus.
477	Battle of Lake Regillus.
476	Tarquin and his Latin allies defeated by Romans.
475	First authentic date in Roman history.
474	Hiero, the Persian, sent to the coast by Darius.
473	Birth of Sophocles (died B. C. 406).
472	Revolt of the Ionians, aided by Athens, suppressed.
471	Darius II. reigns in Persia.
470	Patricians secede.
469	Alcibiades begins to act in Athenian affairs.
468	The Samanites (Rome) capture Valerium.
467	Capua taken by the Samanites.
466	Birth of Diogenes the Cynic, (died 324).
465	Battle of Mantinea.
464	Spartans defeated by Athens.
463	The Hebrews, Malachi, prophesies.
462	Invasion of Sicily by the Athenians under Nicias.
461	Sphacteria taken.
460	Defeat and surrender of Nicias to Gelon.
459	Battle of Gelon.
458	First treaty between Sparta and Persia.
457	Intrig

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	A. D.
324 Exile of Demosthenes.	217 The two Scipios sent to Spain.	102 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aque Sexie (Aix).	193 Pertinax, emperor of Rome, is murdered.
323 Death of Alexander at Babylon.	216 Battle of Canne. Romans defeated with immense loss.	Second Servile war breaks out in Sicily.	Didius Julianus buys the empire. Is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus and killed.
Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent.	Revolt of Capua.	Victory of Marius over the Cimbri at Vercelle and end of the war.	194 Septimius Severus sole emperor.
Antipater in Macedonia.	Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon.	Battle of Campus Raudius.	Defeat and death of Niger.
Lysimachus in Thrace.	214-212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.	100 Birth of Julius Caesar.	196 Severus captures Byzantium after a siege of three years.
Cassander in Greece.	214 First Commercial War.	C. Marius born 157 (died 86). Sixth Roman Consul.	197 Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.
Antigonus in Syria.	212 Battle of Aniortis.	L. App. Saturninus Tribune (Rome).	Death of Albinus.
Eumenes in Cappadocia.	211 Greek works of art brought to Rome.	Ptolemy Apion leaves Cyrene.	198 Caracalla named Augustus.
Seleucus at Babylon.	210 Greeks concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.	95 Birth of Lucretius (died 55).	202 Persecution of the Christians.
Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years.	Death and death of the two Scipios in Hispania. Hasdrubal.	92 Sulla on the Euphrates.	204 Birth of Plotinus philosopher (died 274).
Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies.	Capua recovered by Rome.	90-83 The Social or Marsic War in Italy. The Romans, at first successful, are finally defeated.	205 Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 220.
322 Ptolemy I, surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom.	Conquest of Judea by Antiochus.	88-84 First Mithridatic War.	211 Death of Severus at York.
Phoenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.	Hannibal before Rome.	Mithridates seizes Athens.	Caracalla and Geta emperors.
321 First war among the "successors of Alexander."	Battle of Metaurus.	Civil War of Marius and Sulla and expulsion of Marius.	Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire.
Battle of Caudine Forks.	207 Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal defeated and slain by the Romans.	Sulla occupies Rome.	212 Geta murdered.
Rome terribly defeated by Pontius and pass under the Samnite yoke.	Gold money first coined in Rome.	87 Marius refakes Rome.	Caracalla, sole emperor.
320 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.	205 Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.	36 Revolt and Siege of Egyptian Thebas.	Death of Clement of Alexandria.
Revolt of Phenicia.	204 P. Cornelius Scipio conducts the war in Africa.	Death of Marius and return of Sulla.	214 First contact of the Romans with the Alamanian German tribes on the upper Rhine.
Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.	Siege of Utica.	Birth of Sallust (died 34).	217 Macrinus emperor.
317 Agathocles at Syracuse.	203 Hannibal leaves Italy.	Tigranes at war with Rome.	218 Heliogabalus emperor.
315 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.	Attalus and Rhodian war with Philip.	Sulla makes peace with Pontus, king of the Mithridates.	222 Alexander Severus emperor.
Conquest of Antigonus of Phrygia.	202 Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.	War with Marian party in Italy.	223 Sejanus Empiricus, philosopher, flourishes.
Palestine under Antigonus.	201 Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage; end of the Second Punic War.	Tigranes I. of Armenia annexes Phrygia.	226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and Foundation of the new Persian Kingdom of the Sassanide by Ardshir (Arta-xerxes).
Roman victory at Cimna.	200-197 First Macedonian War.	Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).	228 Ulpius (lawyer) died.
313 Samnite victory at Lantule.	Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip.	32 Thebes destroyed.	231 Persian War begins.
312 Battle of Gaza.	T. Quintius Flamininus proclaims liberty to the Greeks.	Second Civil War.	233 Triumph of Severus.
Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes.	Philip defeated by Flamininus.	Victory at the Colline gate.	235 Maximinus murders Severus and succeeds to the throne.
Pyrrhus king of Epirus.	Palestine and Cele-Syria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the peace with Rome.	Occupation of Rome.	236 Persecution of the Christians.
Appius Claudius censor.	The Rosetta Stone written.	Sulla becomes Dictator.	238 The Gordiani, Pupienus and Balbinus (jointly), and Gordianus III., emperors.
Appian Way and aqueduct.	196 Dynasty of Han, China, founded.	Abdication of Sulla. Dies in 78.	242 Gordianus deieas Sapor, King of Persia.
The great Roman military road completed.	195 Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic astronomer.	The Cornelian Laws of Rome.	244 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arabian.
312-160 Sandracottus, Indian empire.	194 Birth of Pydna; victory of Emilius Paullus over Perseus; Macedonia made a Roman province.	79-72 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain; and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.	249 Decius emperor of Rome.
311-309 The Etruscan War.	193 Chandragupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.	75 Nicomedes III. leaves Bithnia to Rome.	250 Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.
310 L. Papirus Cursor, Roman Dictator.	Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.	74-65 Third Mithridatic War.	First invasion of the empire by the Goths.
Agathocles defeated at Himera.	Light-house on island of Pharos erected.	Victories of Lucullus in Asia.	251 Death of Decius and his son.
308 Fabius crosses Ciminius Hills; defeats the Tuscans at Vadimon.	Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.	73-71 Servile war in Italy, led by Spartacus.	Gallicus emperor.
307-305 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes.	Second Samnite War. (Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls.)	70 Alexandra Queen of Judea.	252 A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.
304 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius.	General Egnatius leader of the Samnites.	69 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.	253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.
301 Battle of Ipsus between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus.	The Capitoline wolf.	68 Cesar begins to take part in public affairs.	First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
Final division of Alexander's dominions.	295 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.	67 Pompey subdues the pirates.	254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
300 Athenian democracy restored.	194 Execution of C. Pontius.	66 Lucullus recalled.	Persecution of the Christians.
Chandragupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.	290 The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.	65 Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.	258 Trapezus taken by the Goths.
Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.	287 Birth of Archimedes (died 120).	64 Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22).	259 Sapor ravages Syria.
Light-house on island of Pharos erected.	286 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebiscita declared binding on all the people.	63 Birth of Horace (died B. C. 8).	260 Valerian taken prisoner.
Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.	285 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II. Under his reign Egypt rose to a high and rank among the nations in power and wealth.	Antiochus Asiaticus dethroned by Pompey.	260-261 Gallienus sole emperor.
General Egnatius leader of the Samnites.	284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.	62 Birth of Messalla (died 4).	The Gothic Tyrant between 260 and 268.
The Capitoline wolf.	283 The Etolian League formed.	Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.	262 The Gothic in Macedonia and Asia Minor. They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
285 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.	282 Kingdom of Perseus founded.	61 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.	263 The Franks invade Gaul.
292 Execution of C. Pontius.	281 Second Gallic War.	60 Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.	267 The Heruli invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.
290 The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.	280 The Rosetta Stone written.	59 Orations of Cicero.	268 Claudius emperor.
287 Birth of Archimedes (died 120).	279 Roman war with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.	58 Lucullus founds Library at Rome.	270 Aurelian emperor of Rome.
286 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebiscita declared binding on all the people.	278 Rome at war with Tarentum.	57 Pompeia absorbed in the province of Syria.	272 Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.
Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II. Under his reign Egypt rose to a high and rank among the nations in power and wealth.	277 Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion.	56 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.	273 Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Zenobia.
285 General Egnatius leader of the Samnites.	276 Achean League between twelve cities of Achaia established.	55 Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died 76).	274 Birth of Constantine (died 337).
The Capitoline wolf.	275 Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.	54 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.	275 Tacitus emperor.
284 The Etolian League formed.	274 Birth of Chrysippus (died 207).	53 Birth of Seneca (died 65).	276 Probus emperor.
Kingdom of Perseus founded.	273 The Septuagint written.	52 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.	277 Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.
Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.	The Gauls settle in Galatia.	51 Cesar defeats the Belgae and Nervii.	278 Carinus emperor.
Second battle of Lake Vadimon.	272 Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.	50 Caesar invades Britain.	279 Expedition to the East.
281 Roman war with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.	271 The great wall of China built (?)	49 Pompey plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhe, 53.	284 Diocletian emperor of Rome.
Rome at war with Tarentum.	270 Birth of M. Emilius Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).	48 Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.	286 Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion.	193 Victory of Judas Maccabeus at Adosa.	47 Birth of Tibullus (died 18).	289 Victory of Carausius over Maximian.
Achean League between twelve cities of Achaia established.	Embassy of Cameades, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.	51-50 Cesar conquers Vercingetorix and Murus of Claudius by Milo.	292 Constantius and Galerius named Caesars.
Battle of Pandosia.	Death of Judas.	50 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.	Division of the empire.
Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.	Alliance between Rome and Judea.	49 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.	296 Britain recovered by Constantius.
Birth of Chrysippus (died 207).	Jonathan Maccabeus succeeds Judas.	48 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.	297 Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
279 Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.	Bactrians in India.	47 Cesar again dictator.	Persian War.
First Plebeian censor at Rome.	192 First comedy of Terence performed at Rome.	46 War in Egypt.	298 Constantius defeats the Alamanni near Langres.
Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum.	191 Third Punic War begins.	45 Partial destruction of the library of Alexandria during the siege of Alexandria.	Defeat of Narses.
Rome and Carthage allied.	190 Viriathus commands the Lusitanians.	44 Caesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela.	303 Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.	191 Third Punic War begins.	43 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns alone.	305 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
The Septuagint written.	190 Scipio invades Africa.	42 Battle of Mutina; defeat of the Pompeians.	Constantius and Galerius emperors.
The Gauls settle in Galatia.	190 Antiochus invades Macedonia.	41 Cesar Pater Patrie Imperator, for life, Dictator.	Beginning of monasticism in Egypt under St. Anthony.
276 Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.	189 Birth of Lucilius—died 103.	40 First year of Julian calendar.	306 Death of Constantine at York.
The great wall of China built (?)	188 The Achean war with Rome begins.	39 Assassination of Cesar by Brutus, Cassius and others. Flight of the assassins.	Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.
274 Birth of Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.	187 Ptolemy VI. killed in battle.	38 Antony becomes master of Rome.	307 Revolt of Maxentius.
273 Egyptian embassy to Rome.	186 Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate.	37 Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.	Six emperors.
272 Antigonus recovers Macedon.	185 Corinth taken and destroyed by Mumilius.	36 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns alone.	Elevation of Licinius.
269 Silver money first coined at Rome.	184 Province of Africa constituted.	35 Death of Pliny the Elder.	311 Rome proclaims Christianity.
Hiero II. of Syracuse.	Greece becomes a Roman Province.	34 The Laocoön group sculptured.	Edict of Nicomedia to stop the persecution of the Christians.
268 Bereros flourished.	183 Ptolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI.	33 Advance of Agricola to the Tav. Amphitheatre of Verona built.	312 Defeat and death of Maxentius.
Antigonus of Macedon takes Athens.	Polybius legislates for the Achean cities.	32 Death of Domitian.	313 Defeat and death of Maximian.
Rome supreme over all Italy.	Demetrius Nicator in Syria.	31 Death of Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 160).	Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Licinius, for general religious toleration.
264 First Punic War begins.	144 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.	30 Birth of Lucian, died 200.	Britain subdued.
Carthage disputes Rome's Empire.	Judea becomes independent.	29 Birth of Lucian, died 200.	314 War between the two emperors.
Chronology of Arundelian (Parian) martyrs ends.	143 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died 70).	28 Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carrile—Rhine to the Danube.	315 Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.
260 First Roman fleet launched.	142 Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.	27 Birth of Marcus Aurelius, died 180.	316 Constantine sole emperor.
Victory of Dullius off Myle.	140 Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 91).	26 Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.	317 Constantine founded; dedicated as the capital of the empire, 330 (or 334).
Rise of Parthia.	Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews.	25 Birth of Ireneus Bishop of Lyons, died 200.	318 First General Council of the Church meets at Nicea.
260-230 Reign of Asoka in India.	Death of Viriathus—Rome.	24 First apoloagy for the Christians presented at Athens by Quadratus and Aristides.	319 Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria.
Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Ecnomus.	Macedon formally absorbed by Rome.	23 Birth of Appuleius.	Controversy with Arius.
Invasion of Africa.	140 Demetrius Nicator, Syria, restored.	22 Birth of Galen, died 200.	320 Death of Arius.
255 Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.	139 Hyrcanus subdues Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.	21 Death of Hadrian, died 138.	321 Constantine II, Constans and Constantius II, joint emperors.
Evacuation of Africa.	138 Birth of L. Cornelius Sula (died 78).	20 Death of Pius.	Neophilus Meso, Gothic gospels.
The Kingdom of Pactia.	137 Hyrcanus Governor of Judea.	19 Death of Pliny the Elder.	322 Death of Eusebius.
254 Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.	134-132 Servile War in Sicily.	18 Death of Pius.	323 Birth of St. Jerome—died 420.
Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.	Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and slain.	17 Death of Gordianus.	324 Symeon Bishop of the Goths (died 388).
247 Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.	133 Tiberius Gracchus passed at Rome.	16 Death of Gordianus.	325-32 Revolt of Magentius. Defeated by Constantius.
Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses.	132 Death of Viriathus—Rome.	15 Death of Gordianus.	326 Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).
525 B. C.	131 Attilus, King of Pergamus.	14 Death of Gordianus.	327 Victory of Julian over the Alamanni at Argentoratum (Strasburg).
Birth of Hannibal—died 183.	Agis IV. killed at Sparta.	13 Death of Gordianus.	328 Julian emperor.
245 Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achean League.	130 The plays of L. Afranius exhibited (the first tragedy) at Rome.	12 Death of Gordianus.	329 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.
241 Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Egates Insulae.	129 Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San.	11 Death of Gordianus.	330 Persian War.
End of the First Punic War.	128 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.	10 Death of Gordianus.	331 Constantius defeats the Alamanni near Langres.
Sicily made a Roman Province.	Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.	9 Death of Gordianus.	332 Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
Atulus, King of Pergamus.	127 Invasion of Sicily.	8 Death of Gordianus.	333 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
Agis IV. killed at Sparta.	126 Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.	7 Death of Gordianus.	334 Constantius and Galerius named Caesars.
240 The plays of L. Afranius exhibited (the first tragedy) at			

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

A. D.
 395 Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430).
 Alaric in Greece.
 Stilicho attains chief power under Honorius.
 396 The Britons ask aid of Honorius against the Picts and Scots.
 397 Deaths of Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan.
 398 Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople (died 407).
 400 Alaric ravages Italy.
 403 Battle of Pollentia.
 The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade Spain.
 409 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.
 410 Sack of Rome by Alaric.
 Death of Alaric.
 Pelagius begins to preach about this time.
 412 Proclus the philosopher born (died 485).
 414 Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, to Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great.
 Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins, lasts thirty years.
 420 Death of St. Jerome.
 Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and historian, flourished.
 423 Death of Honorius at Ravenna.
 425 Administration of Eius begins, lasting about thirty years.
 The Traveler's Song published.
 428 Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, banished (435).
 429 The Vandals under Genseric invade Africa.
 Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia.
 431 Third General Council held at Ephesus.
 432 St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.
 433 Attila King of the Huns.
 438 Theodosian code published.
 439 The Vandals surprise Carthage.
 440 Leo I. (the Great) Bishop of Rome.
 442 Treaty of peace between Valentinian and Genseric.
 Attila in Thrace and Macedonia.
 446 Messages of the Britons to Eius for aid against the Saxons.
 447 Attila ravages the Eastern Empire.
 Theodosius concludes a treaty with Attila.
 449 The Robber-Council of Ephesus.
 Landing of the English in Britain.
 Herist and Horsa in Kent.
 450 Death of Theodosius II.
 451 Invasion of Gaul by Attila.
 Victory of Eius at Chalons.
 Fourth General Council held at Chalons.
 Monophysite controversy begins.
 452 Invasion of Italy by Attila.
 Venice founded.
 453 Death of Attila. Dissolution of his empire.
 454 St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh.
 455 Sack of Rome by Genseric.
 Intercession of Leo.
 457 Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent.
 460 The epic poem of Beowulf (?).
 461-62 Rule of Ricimer.
 Successor nominal Emperor.
 462-72 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul.
 465 Great fire at Constantinople.
 Birth of Boethius (died 526).
 475 Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the West (banished 476).
 476 Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.
 Succession of Western Emperors ends.
 Close of the period of Ancient History.

A. D.
 612 Jews persecuted in Spain.
 613 Clotaire II. King of France.
 614 Jerusalem captured by Persians.
 622 Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and enters Medina.
 The Hegira or Arab emigration—not flight as commonly translated.
 623 Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King.
 Revives and publishes the Salic and Riparian Laws.
 630 Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as prince and prophet.
 632 Death of Mohammed.
 His religion spreads through Persia.
 634 The Koran published.
 635 Syria occupied by Saracens.
 Clovis II., son of Dagobert, King of France.
 639 Omar institutes the new Moslem Calendar.
 640 Alexandrian Library burnt.
 642 In Britain the Mercians defeat the Bernicians.
 653 Rhodes taken by the Saracens.
 Clotaire III. becomes King of France.
 662 In Italy, Constans II., Emperor of the East, is defeated by the Lombards.
 668 Constantinople besieged by Saracens.
 Saracens driven from Spain.
 672-77 Wamba's "good reign" in Spain.
 Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, reigns.
 Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern Greece.
 681 Mebrius, last of the Merovingians, assassinated.
 685 Saxons drive Britons into Wales and Cornwall.
 687 Saxon submitted to Wessex.
 In France, Pepin defeats Thierry.
 694 Kent devastated by West Saxons.
 697 Anafesto becomes the first Doge of Venice.
 700 The Saracens invited into Spain to overthrow King Roderick.
 711 The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain. The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Empire.
 712 The Gothic Kingdom of Spain overthrown by the Arabs.
 Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of Cordova.
 714 Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and real master of France.
 716 Independent Gothic Monarchy founded in the Asturias.
 718 Leon and Asturias formed into a Kingdom by Pelays, who checks the conquests of the Saracens in Spain.
 720 The Saracens are defeated at Constantinople. Charles Martel created Duke of France. The Saracens invade France.
 730 Pope Gregory excommunicates the Emperor Leo.
 732 Battle of Tours, or Poitiers; crushing defeat of the Saracens by the Franks.
 739 Charles Martel conquers Provence.
 746 Slavic settlements in Grecian Peloponnesus.
 747 Caribrian of France abdicates.
 752 Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel, becomes King of France.
 754 Pepin gives Ravenna to the Pope.
 755 Insurrection in Mercia, Britain.
 Abderaham I. becomes King of Cordova.
 756 Pepin annexes Ravenna to the See of Rome.
 760 Insurrection of Toledo.
 768 Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman, who rule in France and Germany.
 Charlemagne rules alone.
 772-78 Charlemagne, after a severe struggle, converts the Saxons; they embrace Christianity.
 774 Charlemagne annexes Italy after conquering the Lombards.
 778 Battle of Roncesvalles.
 Beginning of the age of chivalry. Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades Spain.
 785 Saxons, subdued by Charlemagne, become Christians.
 787 The Danes land in England.
 791-96 Charlemagne establishes the Margraviate of Austria.
 Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain; independence of Christians established.
 The Avars subdued by Charlemagne.
 800 Charlemagne crowned at Rome, becomes Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.
 802 Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first regular government in Russia at Novgorod, and becomes grand duke.
 807 War between Slaves and Polynesian Greeks.
 814 Louis I., Emperor, dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
 817 Louis, the German (France), conquers Austria.
 820 Michael II. of the Byzantine Empire founds the Armenian dynasty.
 823 In England, Essex, and two years later, Kent and Northumbria are annexed to the West by Pope Leo III.
 828 The Saracens occupy Dalmatia.
 827 The Saxon Heptarchy ends and Egbert, King of Wessex, becomes king of all England.
 830 Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France. 839-40 Louis separates Germany from France.
 840 Charles the Bald King of France.
 841 German princes assert their independence.
 844 Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis divide the empire.
 Spain ravaged by the Northmen.
 846 The Saracens sack Rome.
 850 Ruric's monarchy established by Ruric.
 850 (?) Scots and Picts united under Kenneth. Northmen pillage France.
 865 Russians attack Constantinople.
 867 Bassilius Dynasty founded at Constantinople.
 869 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople. (Latin Church.)
 871 The Danes defeat Alfred at battle of Merton.
 873 Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho Iugo.
 875 Charles, the Bald, becomes Emperor; is poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician.
 875-1154 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
 877 Louis I., King of France.
 878 Alfred the Great driven from England.
 879 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople. (Greek Church.)
 881 Danes ravage Scotland.
 883 Paris attacked by Northmen.
 890 Italy subjected to the Eastern Empire. Alfred of England founds Oxford, and establishes a code of laws; organizes militia and a navy; subdivides the country and causes surveys of the kingdom.
 895 Alfred's translations.
 896 The Germans, under Arnulf, seize Rome. Alfred of England vanquishes the Danes.
 901 Death of Alfred the Great.
 904 Russia invades Greek Empire under Olaf.
 907 The Russians receive tribute from Constantinople.
 910 Aeser's life of Alfred written.
 911 Death of Louis the Child, last of the German Carolingians.
 912 Rollo the Northman becomes Robert, Duke of Normandy.
 918-34 Henry I. the Fowler, reigns in Germany; conquers the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians.
 921 Italy invaded by the Burgundians.
 925 Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Empire.
 933 Athelstan ravages Scotland.
 934 Henry I. of Germany defeats the Danes.

A. D.
 936 Otho the Great in Germany.
 937 Athelstan wins a great victory over the Danes, Scots, etc., and becomes first King of England.
 939 Louis IV. of France subdues Hugh Capet, Count of Paris.
 944 Malcolm I. in Scotland.
 951 Otho invades Italy.
 962 Otho the Great becomes Emperor of the West; Italy and Germany united.
 978 Otho II. invades France.
 979 Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of England.
 982 Battle of Basileto; Otho III. of Germany defeated by Greeks and Saracens.
 987 Hugh Capet becomes King of France.
 988 Vladimir marries Annie, sister of Basil II. of Russia, and embraces Christianity.
 995 Elfric's Homilies.
 996 Otho III. makes the German Emperor elective.
 997 Death of St. Adalbert, who first introduced Christianity into Prussia.
 999 Gerbert, Sylvester II. Pope.
 1000 Geno, Italy, becomes rich and powerful.
 1002 Massacre of Danes in England by Ethelred.
 Reign of Robert II. in Burgundy.
 1003 Sveyn, King of Denmark, avenges the massacre.
 Ethelred flees to Normandy.
 Malcolm II. King of Scotland.
 1013 Sveyn conquers England.
 1014 Battle of Zetinum; Basil II. of Constantinople defeats the Bulgarians.
 1015 Vladimir I. dies; Russia is divided.
 1016 Ethelred dies; Edmund Ironsides and Canute divide England.
 Italy invaded by Northmen.
 1017 Expulsion of Saracens.
 1018 Canute, the Dane, becomes King of all England.
 1019 The Moors enter Spain.
 1020 Sancho II. of Navarre founds the Kingdom of Castile.
 1035 Aragon becomes a Kingdom under Ramiro I.
 1037 Union of Leon and Austria with Castile.
 1039 Duncan I. of Scotland murdered by Macbeth.
 1040 Sicily restored and Servia lost to the Eastern Empire.
 The Cid (Ruy Diaz) in Spain.
 1041 Danes driven from Scotland.
 1042 The Saxony Dynasty restored. Edward, the Confessor, King of England.
 Conquest of Bohemia by Henry III.
 1043 Russians defeated before Constantinople.
 1051 Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent.
 1052 War of Roderigo, the Cid, with the Moors.
 1053 Moors expelled from Italy.
 Macbeth defeated and slain.
 Malcolm II. of Scotland.
 1060 Philip I., the Fair, King of France.
 Lambert of Herzfeld.
 1065 Jerusalem captured by the Turks.
 1066 William of Normandy invades England, and wins the battle of Hastings. Harold defeats the Norwegians, and is crowned King of England, January 6.
 Death of Harold.
 William I., the Norman, crowned King, December 25.
 1070 The feudal system introduced in England.
 1071 Norman Kingdom of the two Sicilies. Hereward in the Isle of Ely.
 1073 Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII. Gregory VII. establishes universal sovereignty of the papacy, and reforms abuses in the Church.
 Henry VI. of Germany disputes his title. Odericus Vitalis.
 1075 Justice of the Peace appointed.
 Henry IV. submits and does penance.
 1081 Italy invaded by the Germans.
 1084 Henry IV. takes Rome.
 The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there, in 1085.
 Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.
 1086 Domesday Book completed in England; commenced in 1077.
 1087 Burno founds Carthusians.
 1088 Urbel II. Pope.
 1090 Mautua taken by Henry IV.
 1091 The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians.
 The Moors defeat the Christians and seize the Saracen possessions.
 1095 Portugal becomes a separate principality under Henry of Besancon.
 William of Malmsbury.
 1096 First Crusade begun.
 Verse Edda compiled (?).
 1098 War between France and England.
 Death of the Cid.
 1101 Jerusalem captured by Godfrey de Boulilon.
 1100 Henry I. crowned King of England. Grants a charter restoring the Saxon laws.
 1104 Crusaders capture Acre.
 1106 Milan becomes a free republic.
 Henry I. defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy.
 1107 Alexander I. Scotland.
 1108 Louis VI. le gros (the Lusty) King of France.
 1110 Henry V. of Germany invades Italy.
 1111 Henry V. marries Matilda of England.
 1116 University of Bologna founded.
 Euclid translated into English.
 1119 Play of St. Christopher at Dunstable.
 1120 Raid of the Lombard (Italy) cities.
 Shipwreck of Prince William.
 1122 Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor and Pope.
 1124 David I. King of Scotland.
 1125 Era of the glory of Venice. Victories over the Eastern Empire.
 1127 Stephen becomes King of England. Henry's daughter, Maud, disputes the crown; civil war ensues.
 Louis VI. grants letters of franchise to cities and towns.
 1133 Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22.
 1139 Portugal becomes a kingdom.
 Maud lands in England, and defeats Stephen at Winchester, March 3, 1141.
 1143 Moors rebel in Spain.
 1144 Alphonso of Leon defeats the Moors.
 1145 Louis VI. King of France.
 1146 Second Crusade; Louis VII. of France and Conrad III. of Germany are defeated by Greek treachery. A. D. 1148.
 1147 Greeks plundered by Roger of Sicily.
 1147 Maud is defeated by Stephen, and retires to France.
 1150 Arthurian Legends published.
 1152 Frederic Barbarossa made Emperor of Germany.
 1153 Maud concludes a peace with Stephen. Malcolm IV. King of Scotland.
 1154 Frederic Barbarossa invades Italy.
 Henry II., King of England, the first Plantagenet, crowned December 19.
 Adrian IV. Pope.
 Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in England.
 1156 Margravate, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederic I.
 1161 War of Guelphs and Ghibellines.
 1162 Barbarossa destroys Milan.
 1163 Berlin founded by a colony from the Netherlands.
 1165 William the Lion, King of Scotland.
 1166 Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.
 1167 Frederic Barbarossa takes Rome.
 The Lombard League formed against the Emperor.
 1169 University of Paris founded.
 1170 Thomas a Becket murdered in England December 29.

A. D.
 1172 The Sultan Saladin makes great conquests in Asia.
 Ireland conquered by the English.
 1176 Battle of Legnano; Barbarossa defeated by the Lombard League.
 Six circuits for the administration of justice established in England.
 1180 Glanvil Chief Justice of England.
 Philip II. (Augustus) King of France.
 1181 Glanvil makes a digest of English law.
 1183 Peace of Constance establishes the free cities of Italy.
 1185 Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed to France.
 1187 Saladin seizes Jerusalem.
 1189 Third Crusade by England, France and Germany.
 1190 Siege of Acre begun.
 Richard I. crowned in England, Sept. 3. Temple massacre of Jews in London. Frederic I. (Barbarossa), drowned. Order of Teutonic Knights established.
 Henry V. invades Italy.
 1191 Richard I. joins the Crusades. Richard I. invades Italy.
 1192 Jerusalem opened to pilgrim.
 Kingdom of Cyprus founded.
 Artois annexed to France.
 1193 Richard I., Coeur de Lion, made prisoner in Germany by Henry IV.; ransomed (1194) for £400,000.
 Richard I. invades Saladin.
 Innocent III. Pope.
 1199 John becomes King of England, May 27.
 1200 University of Salamanca founded.
 1202 Fourth Crusade; capture of Zara.
 1203 Constantinople besieged and captured by the Crusaders.
 1204 Normandy lost to England.
 Latins possess and divide Greece.
 1207 Albigensian Crusade.
 1208 Otto crowned Emperor of Germany at Rome.
 1209 England interdicted by the Pope.
 French Crusade against the Albigenses.
 Inquisition established.
 1210 War between Venice and Genoa.
 1213 Battle of Muret; defeat of Albigenses. Interdict of England removed.
 Alexander II. of Scotland.
 1214 French defeat Germans at Bouvines. Magna Charta signed at Runnymede, June 15; confirmed and renewed 30 times.
 Birth of Roger Bacon (died 1292).
 1216 Henry III. becomes King of England, October 28.
 1217 Fifth Crusade by Germans and Hungarians.
 1220 Frederick II. becomes Emperor of Italy. Matthew Paris born.
 1222 The Teutonic Knights undertake the conquest of Poland.
 1223 Tatars conquer a large part of Russia.
 Louis VIII. King of France.
 1224 Louis frees his serfs.
 1226 St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of France.
 1227 Gregory IX. Pope.
 1228 Sixth Crusade; Frederick II. at Acre.
 1229 The Inquisition begun.
 1230 Ten years' truce with the Sultan. Jerusalem restored to the Christians.
 Frederick crowned King of Jerusalem. Albigenses defeated in France.
 University of Cambridge founded.
 Fall of Helvezia de Bighen.
 1233 Wars between Castile and Moors, and other cities by Ferdinand III.
 1235 The Mongols invade Russia.
 1236 War between the Emperor and the Lombard League.
 1237 The Grand Duke Juris (Russia) slain in battle.
 1238 Moorish Kingdom of Grenada founded by Mohammed I.
 1239 Seventh Crusade, by Thibaud, Count of Champagne.
 1240 Prose Edda.
 1242 Tartars establish the empire of Kahn of Kaptash.
 1244 Jerusalem seized by the Carismans. Daniel invades Russia, and are defeated by Alexander Newski.
 1245 The Hanseatic League formed.
 1246 Frederick II. of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians.
 1250 Louis defeats King Henry of England. Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years.
 Mamelukes rule Egypt.
 1251 Rise of Medicis family in Italy.
 1252 Alexander Newski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I. Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Pavlov.
 1253 Kublai Kahn builds Pekin.
 1254 Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria.
 1255 "39 Barons" War in England.
 1256 Ottocar inherits Corinthia.
 1257 The first regular Parliament of England meets.
 Birth of Dante; died 1321.
 1266 Naples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou.
 1268 Ninth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward, Prince of Wales.
 1270 Louis IX. dies at Carthage.
 Philip III. (the Hardy) King of France.
 1271 The English quit Palestine.
 1272 Reign of Edward I. of England; crowned Nov. 20.
 1273 Randolph, Count of Habsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar refuses to acknowledge him.
 1274 Navarre passes to the royal family of France.
 Rudolph makes war upon Ottocar, and gains Austria, Corinthia and Styria.
 1275 Wars of Robert Bruce and John Balliol for the crown of Scotland.
 1276 House of Hapsburg, of Austria, founded.
 1277 Rule of the Visconti, Milan.
 1278 Ottocar slain in the battle of Marchfeld.
 1282 Sicily; Vespers, massacre of Sicilians by the French.
 Crusade against Aragon; the French expelled.
 1283 Moors subjected to England.
 1284 Philip IV. (the Fair) King of France.
 1285 Kenigsberg made the capital of Prussia.
 1287 Sir William Wallace fights for the independence of Scotland.
 Revolt of Scotland.
 1289 Battle of Flodden; Bruce and Douglas defeated by Edward I.
 1290 Edward I. establishes the Turkish Empire.
 1291 Mamelukes take Acre.
 Christian power in Syria destroyed.
 1292 Scotland subdued by England.
 1297 Sir William Wallace fights for the independence of Scotland.
 1298 Nicholas IV. Pope.
 1299 Second invasion of the Mongols.
 1300 Mamelukes take Acre.
 Christian power in Syria destroyed.
 1301 Scotland subdued by England.
 1302 Sir William Wallace fights for the independence of Scotland.
 1303 Edward I. invades Scotland.
 1304 William Wallace executed.
 1305 Robert Bruce crowned as King of Scotland.
 1307 Edward II. crowned, July 8, King of England.
 1307-14 Philip suppresses the Knights Templar, and burns the Grand Master at Paris.
 1308 Pope Clement V. removes to Avignon, in France.
 1309 Second invasion of the Mongols.
 1310 Edward I. invades Scotland.
 1311 Edward I. invades Scotland.
 1312 Edward I. invades Scotland.
 1313 Edward I. invades Scotland.
 1314 Edward I. invades Scotland.
 1315-22 Battle of Bannockburn; the Scots, under Robert Bruce, defeat the English.
 1316 John I., posthumous son of Louis X., King, dies at the age of four days.
 Philip II. (the Long) King of France.
 1317 Death of Dante.
 1322 Battle of Muehldorf; Louis V. defeats Frederick.
 1323 Charles IV. King of France.
 1324 Birth of John Wickliffe; died 1384.
 1326 Germany invaded by Turks.
 1327 Edward III. crowned, Jan. 25, King of England.
 1328 Independence of Scotland.
 1329 200,000 Moors brought from Africa by the King of Grenada.
 1330 Charles the Fair, of France, dies; Philip IV., of the House of Valois, reigns.
 1331 Ivan I. rules Russia.
 1332 David II. King of Scotland.
 1333 The Scots defeated by Edward at Halidon Hill.
 1334 War between France and Flanders.
 1335 Birth of Froissart; died 1401.
 1336 First Duke of Genoa appointed.
 1340 Birth of Gerhard Groot; died 1380.
 1341 Battle of Tarifa in Spain; Moors terribly defeated by Alphonse XI., of Castile.
 1346 Battle of Crecy; French, under Philip III., and the Black Prince, under Edward III., and the Black Prince.
 1347 Battle of Durban, in Scotland.
 1348 The English take Calais.
 1349 The University of Prague founded.
 1350 Dauphiny annexed to France.
 1351 The black death in England.
 1352 Order of the Garter instituted by Edward III. and John II., King of France.
 1353 Marco Polo at Venice.
 1354 Turks enter Greece.
 1354 Rienzi slain at Rome.
 1356 Battle of Poitiers, September 19; 8,000 English defeat 60,000 French; the Black Prince takes John II. captive to London, where he dies.
 1357 Charles IV., of Germany, signs the Golden Bull, the basis of the German Constitution until 1806.
 1358 Ins

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

A. D.	1437 James I., of Scotland, murdered. James II. becomes King. Albert V., Duke of Austria, obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is made Emperor of Germany.	A. D.	1509 Henry VIII. King of England; he marries Catherine of Aragon. Venice stripped of its Italian possessions. Russia again invaded by Tatars. Execution of Dudley and Empson. Ojeda founds San Sebastian.	A. D.	1541 Great Tartar invasion of Russia repelled. De Soto discovers the Mississippi River. 1542 Catherine Howard executed. Henry VIII. takes the title of King of Ireland. Röberval's expedition to the St. Lawrence.	A. D.	1576 Birth of Burton; died 1640. Birth of Fletcher; died 1625. 1577 Birth of Rubens, painter; died 1626. 1579 League of Utrecht.	A. D.	1616 The present Tsing Dynasty in China established by Manchou Tartars. Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare.
1438	University of Florence founded. The Pragmatic Sanction; Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Germany.	1510	1510 Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice. Velasquez subdues Cuba.	1543	Ivan IV., the Terrible, reigns, at the age of fourteen.	1577	Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare.		
1439	Council of Florence. Title of Emperor limited to the Austrian Hapsburgs.	1511	Selim I. made King of Turkey by Janissaries. Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida coast.	1544	Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr. Duke of Copernicus; born 1473.	1578	Death of Harvey discovers circulation of blood.		
1440	Battle of Vasag; Turks routed by Hungarians.	1512	Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1571. Birth of Tintoretto, painter; died 1594. Navarre annexed to Spain.	1545	Crison League joins Swiss Confederacy. France at war with England and Spain. English invasion of France under Henry VIII.	1579	Ladislaus, of Poland, marches on Moscow.		
1441	Battle of Nissa; Turks again defeated.	1513	England invades France. Battle of Guinegate or Spurs; French defeat. Scotland invades England. Battle of Flodden Field; Scots defeated. Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the Pacific ocean. Leo X., Pope, encourages literature and the arts.	1546	Birth of Tasso; died 1595. University of Konigsberg founded by Duke Albert.	1580	Finland ceded to Sweden.		
1442	Birth of Leonardo da Vinci.	1514	Wolsey's power begins in England. Francis I. defeats the Italians, Swiss and Germans.	1547	Ivan IV., crowned by the Patriarch. Pope Paul III. erects Parma and Placentia into a Duchy. Aschan "Toxophilus."	1581	The thirty years' war begins in Bohemia, between the Protestants, under the Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Bavarian League.		
1443	The Arabian Nights issued (?).	1515	Maximilian I. secures the Hungarian succession. Francis I. becomes King of France. Birth of Maria Theresa; died 1582.	1548	Council of Trent.	1582	Sir Walter Raleigh executed.		
1444	Nicholas V. Pope.	1516	Death of Ferdinand, King of Spain. Rule of Cardinals Ximenes. Charles I., King of Spain. Accession of the House of Austria. Turks gain Egypt.	1549	Death of Martin Luther. France concludes peace with England. Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scotland.	1583	Matthias II., of Hungary, abdicates; accession of Ferdinand II.		
1445	Duke of Gloucester murdered.	1517	Europeans first obtain a footing in China. Selim I. defeats Mamelukes and adds Egypt to the Ottoman Empire. Luther begins the work of reformation in Germany. Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mexican coast.	1550	Charles V., of Germany, makes war on the Protestants, who are assisted later by Henry II.	1584	Auricular coast surveyed by Zeachen and others.		
1446	The Czors at Milan.	1518	Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German. Birth of Surrey; died 1547.	1551	Death of Henry VIII. Edward VI. reigns under protectorship of the Duke of Somerset.	1585	Kepler's Laws published.		
1447	Alphonso V. at Aragon. Peacock's "Repressor."	1519	Cortez lands in Mexico. Cortez I., of Spain, elected Emperor of Germany as Charles V.	1552	Henry II., King of France. Death of Victoria Colonna; born 1490. Hall's Chronicle issued.	1586	Execution of Barneveld; Holland.		
1448	Jack Cade's insurrection.	1520	Europeans first obtain a footing in China. Selim I. defeats Mamelukes and adds Egypt to the Ottoman Empire. Luther begins the work of reformation in Germany. Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mexican coast.	1553	Birth of Cervantes; died 1616. Execution of Lord Seymour, England; arrest of his brother, the Duke of Somerset.	1587	The Dutch visit India and establish a united East India Company.		
1449	Early English ballads.	1521	Charles V. makes war on the Protestants, who are assisted later by Henry II.	1554	John Knox's Scotch reformation. Udal, earliest English comedy. Birth of Coke; died 1634.	1588	Battle of Prague; defeat of Hungarian Protestants.		
1450	Birth of Dunbar; died 1530.	1522	Wilson's Art of Rhetoric published. The Book of Common Prayer published in England.	1555	Birth of Wilson; died 1634.	1589	Puritans arrive at Plymouth.		
1451	University of Glasgow founded.	1523	Metz successfully defended by the Duke of Guise.	1556	Death of Philip II., of Spain. Henry IV. defeats the League. Battle of Ivry.	1590	"Great Patent" to Virginia company issued.		
1452	Earl Douglas murdered by James II. The Archduchy of Austria created, with sovereign power, by Frederick III.	1524	Close of religious war in Germany by the Peace of Passau.	1557	Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England.	1591	Dutch vessels with first negro slaves enter James River.		
1453	Constantinople captured by Mohammed II.; End of the Eastern Empire. End of the French and English wars. The Mazarin Bible issued.	1525	Massacre of Cazan, Russia.	1558	Death of Herrick; died 1674.	1592	Navarre annexed to France.		
1454	"71" War of the Roses, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.	1526	Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618.	1559	Death of Gassendi; died 1655.	1593	Philip IV. King of Spain.		
1455	Battle of St. Albans.	1527	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1560	Henry IV. adopts the Catholic faith.	1594	Huguenot uprising.		
1456	Battle of Belgrade; Turks repulsed by Hungarians.	1528	Battle of Razu; Russia defeats Poland. Martin Luther excommunicated at the Diet of Worms.	1561	Shakespeare's poems first issued.	1595	Death of Lord Bacon.		
1457	Frederick III. divides Austria with his relatives.	1529	Conquest of Mexico by Cortez. Henry VIII. styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.	1562	Capture of Cadiz by Essex.	1596	War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy. Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns.		
1458	Plus II. Pope at Rome.	1530	First Scotch invasion of England. The Louvre, Paris, commenced.	1563	University of Barcellona founded.	1597	Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada.		
1459	Birth of Skeleton; died 1523.	1531	Italian League against Francis I. Clement VII. Pope at Rome.	1564	Birth of Descartes; died 1650.	1598	The company of one hundred associates formed.		
1460	The Turks conquer Greece.	1532	Bernier's Froissart.	1565	Death of Philip II., of Spain. Philip III., King; he banishes 300,000 Moors from Spain by A. D. 1610.	1599	Death of Philip II., of Spain.		
1461	Edward IV. deposes Henry VI. of England.	1533	Honduras conquered by the Spaniards. Verazzani's discoveries in North America.	1566	The Netherlands ceded to Austria. Edict of Nantes in favor of Protestants, by Henry IV.	1600	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1462	Louis XI. King of France.	1534	Birth of Rousard; died 1586.	1567	Irish rebellion of O'Neil, or Tyrone; defeat of the English at Blackwater.	1601	Elliot sent to the Tower of London.		
1463	Ivan the Great, of Russia, founds the modern Russian Empire.	1535	Settlement of New France (Canada).	1568	Henry IV. commissions De la Roche to conquer Canada, in which he fails.	1602	Birth of John Bunyan; died 1688.		
1464	Turkish war with Venice.	1536	Battle of Pavia.	1569	The race of York, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct.	1603	Champlain made prisoner and sent to England.		
1465	Close of Austria's war with Frederick III.	1537	Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner by Charles V.	1570	Bodleian Library.	1604	Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Company.		
1466	William Caxton establishes first English printing-press.	1538	Peasants' War in Germany.	1571	Execution of the Earl of Essex, February 25.	1605	Edit of Restitution.		
1467	Battle of Tewkesbury.	1539	Albert of Brandenburg embraces Lutheranism and becomes Duke of East Prussia and Elector of Poland.	1572	Alleged discovery of Australia by Portuguese.	1606	The city of Boston founded.		
1468	Warwick, king-maker.	1540	Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hungary to Austria.	1573	Siege of Geneva, Switzerland; Charles of Savoy defeated.	1607	Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, invades Germany.		
1469	Birth of Durer, painter; died 1528.	1541	Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito.	1574	Champlain's first expedition to the St. Lawrence.	1608	The Cavalier Poets.		
1470	Birth of Copernicus.	1542	Selim I. defeats the Hungarians.	1575	Death of Queen Elizabeth; accession of James IV., of Scotland, to English Crown, as James I.	1609	Battle of Lock; died 1704.		
1471	Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and sculptor; died 1564.	1543	Mongol dynasty founded in India.	1576	Union of England and Scotland, March 4.	1610	Champlain returns to Canada with new settlers.		
1472	Birth of Ariosto; died 1533.	1544	Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520.	1577	First settlement at Brooklyn, Long Island.	1611	Battle of Lutzen; victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.		
1473	Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile.	1545	Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512.	1578	French Academy established by Richelieu.	1612	Spain at war with France, which is invaded.		
1474	Edward IV. invades France.	1546	Edward V. made King of England; April 9 interred in the Tower.	1579	Assassination of Wallenstein.	1613	Assassination of Richelieu.		
1475	Great invasion of Russia by Tatars.	1547	Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25.	1580	Ship money levied in England.	1614	Connecticut settlements at Hartford, Windsor and Weathersfield.		
1476	Mongolian power in Russia destroyed.	1548	Charles VIII., King of France.	1581	Rogers Williams driven from Massachusetts, settles in Rhode Island.	1615	Death of Champlain.		
1477	Mohammed II. takes Otranto.	1549	Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520.	1582	Death of Champlain.	1616	The "Tulip mania" prevails in Holland.		
1478	Frederick IV., of Nurenberg, purchases Brandenburg from Sigismund.	1550	Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618.	1583	University of Utrecht founded.	1617	Clair's play of Creation.		
1479	Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of Russia.	1551	Bernier's Froissart.	1584	Pequod Indian war in Connecticut.	1618	Gov. De Montmagny arrives in Canada.		
1480	Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520.	1552	Honduras conquered by the Spaniards. Verazzani's discoveries in North America.	1585	The Island of Montreal settled.	1619	Hampden's trial in England respecting "ship money."		
1481	Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512.	1553	Birth of Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, succeeds Edward, July 6.	1586	Prynn fine by Star Chamber.	1620	Hampden College founded.		
1482	Edward V. made King of England; April 9 interred in the Tower.	1554	Lady Jane Gray proclaimed Queen of England, July 10, but relinquishes the title.	1587	First settlement at Brooklyn, Long Island.	1621	First settlement at New Haven.		
1483	Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25.	1555	Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England.	1588	Portuguese introduce tobacco into India.	1622	Portuguese settle French possessions in Canada.		
1484	Charles VIII., King of France.	1556	Trade between England and Russia begun by the "Russian Company."	1589	Death of Philip II., of Spain.	1623	Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Company.		
1485	Birth of Luther; died 1546.	1557	Servetus burnt by Calvin.	1590	The Netherlands ceded to Austria.	1624	Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada.		
1486	Battle of Bosworth Field.	1558	Birth of John Hooper; died 1600.	1591	Edict of Restitution.	1625	Principality of Right, England.		
1487	August 22, death of Richard I.	1559	Birth of Sir John Houghton; died 1599.	1592	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1626	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1488	Henry VII. crowned.	1560	Metz successfully defended by the Duke of Guise.	1593	Elliot sent to the Tower of London.	1627	War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy.		
1489	Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.	1561	Close of religious war in Germany by the Peace of Passau.	1594	Birth of John Bunyan; died 1688.	1628	Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns.		
1490	B. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.	1562	Massacre of Cazan, Russia.	1595	Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada.	1629	Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada.		
1491	The Court of the Star Chamber instituted in England.	1563	Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618.	1596	Death of Philip II., of Spain.	1630	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1492	Provence joined to France.	1564	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1597	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1631	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1493	War between Russia and Sweden.	1565	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1598	Death of Philip II., of Spain.	1632	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1494	The Yeoman of the Guard organized in England.	1566	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1599	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1633	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1495	Leonardo da Vinci, painter, flourished.	1567	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1600	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1634	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1496	Carlo VIII., marries Anne of Brittany.	1568	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1601	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1635	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1497	Alexander VI. Pope. Sforzod rod defeats and annihilates the Tatars.	1569	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1602	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1636	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1498	Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 28; Hayti, December 6.	1570	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1603	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1637	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1499	Ferdinand conquers Grenada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.	1571	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1604	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1638	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1500	Cesar Borgia poisons Pope Alexander VII.	1572	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1605	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1639	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1501	Henry sells the sovereignty of France. Warbeck's insurrection; quelled in 1498.	1573	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1606	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1640	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1502	Spanish persecution of the Jews.	1574	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1607	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1641	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1503	Treaty of Barcelona, between France and Spain.	1575	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1608	Massachusetts Bay settled.	1642	Massachusetts Bay settled.		
1504	Reign of Montezuma in Mexico.	1576	Baldio passes through Magellan's Straits.	1609	Massachusetts Bay settled.	16			

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1648	Canadians at war with the Indians. The House of Brandenburg acquire Halberstadt and Minden. New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 inhabitants.	1685	Battle of Segemoor, July 6; defeat and execution of Monmouth. Texas colonized by Spaniards. Birth of Handel; died 1759.	1709	Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough again defeats the French. Birth of Samuel Johnson; died 1784.	1744	Hostilities renewed in America between France and England, known as King George's War. Friesland annexed to Prussia.	1763	Close of the Seven Years' War. Treaty of Hubertsburg; Silesia added to Prussia.
1649	Trial and execution of Charles I. Massacre and capture of Drogheda, Ireland, by Cromwell.	1686	William Dampier lands in Australia. Louis marries Madame de Maintenon. Alliance between Russia and Poland against the Turks.	1710	Capture of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, by the English, and name changed to An-Rout of Spaniards, under Philip V., at battle of Almenara. Sacheverell's riots in Great Britain; dissenting meeting houses destroyed.	1745	Captain of Louisburg by Massachusetts militia, under Pepperell. Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, consort of Maria Theresa, elected Emperor of Germany.	1764	Treaty of Madrid restores peace between Spain, Portugal and England. John Wilkes arrested for sedition. Explorations of Willis and Carteret in Australia. Great defeat of native princes, at battle of Buxar, India, Oct. 23.
1650	Marquis of Montrose beheaded in Scotland.	1687	Athens captured by the Venetians. Hungarian crown declared to be in the Austrian male line. Accession of Joseph I. Madam Guyon, and the "Quietists," persecuted.	1711	Attack and repulse of English fleet on Quebec. Russia at war with Turkey. Accession of Charles VI., of Germany. A slave market opened in Wall Street, New York.	1746	The young pretender lands at Moidart, Scotland. Defeat of the Royalists at Preston Pans, Jan. 17, and invasion of England. Birth of Hannah More; died —. Birth of John Jay; died 1829. Birth of Benjamin Rush; died 1813.	1765	Treaty of Hubertsburg; Silesia added to Prussia.
1651	Leopold I. made King of Hungary. Charles II. crowned at Scone, Scotland, Jan. 1. Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat of royalists. Charles II. flees to France. "Barbican" Parliament. Birth of Fenelon; died 1715.	1688	English Navigation Act. England at war with Holland. The Dutch, under Van Tromp, "sweep the Channel." De Ruyter defeated by Blake.	1712	The principality of Meurs acquired by Prussia. Peas in Aargau; end of the religious war in Switzerland. Accession of Charles as Emperor of Austria.	1747	Victory of Marshal Saxe. Invasion of Shetland, Nova Scotia. French and English struggle for possession of India. Capture of Madras by the French. The French invade Flanders. Stadholdership revived in Holland. Execution of Lord Lovat in England. Klopstock's Messiah issued.	1766	Treaty of Madrid restores peace between Spain, Portugal and England. John Wilkes arrested for sedition. Explorations of Willis and Carteret in Australia. Great defeat of native princes, at battle of Buxar, India, Oct. 23.
1652	England at war with Holland. The Dutch, under Van Tromp, "sweep the Channel."	1689	Negro insurrection suppressed in Mexico. Peace between England and Holland. Death of Van Tromp.	1713	Treaty of Utrecht between the great powers, and terminates the wars of Queen Anne. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia ceded to England.	1748	Italy divided; a part of the Duchy of Milan given to the Emperor of Austria. Barcelona, Spain, besieged. Frederick William I. becomes King of Prussia.	1767	Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. France takes a part of Flanders. De La Jouquille becomes governor of Canada.
1653	Negro insurrection suppressed in Mexico. Peace between England and Holland. Death of Van Tromp.	1690	William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen, Feb. 13. Peter the Great, sole sovereign in Russia. Cloverhouse's rebellion in Scotland suppressed. King William's war. French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1714	Peter takes the title of Emperor of Russia. Birth of Sterne; died 1768.	1749	French encroach upon Nova Scotia. Birth of Coetze; died 1822. Birth of Laplace; died 1827.	1768	Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain.
1654	Jesuits establish themselves among the Onondaga Iroquois. Russian victories in Poland.	1691	Toleration Act passes Parliament. Iroquois lay waste the Island of Montreal. Frontenac again made Governor of Canada. France at war with England. Birth of Montesquieu; died 1755.	1715	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1750	The first theater in New York opened. Discovery of Pompeii. Paoli's Corsican revolt, 1819.	1769	Treaty of Hubertsburg; Silesia added to Prussia.
1655	Russian and England at war, which lasts five years.	1692	French and Indians destroy Schenectady, New York.	1716	Landing of the Prince of Orange on English soil. Accession of Charles as Emperor of Austria.	1751	Lord Clive takes Arcot, India. Diderot and D Alembert French Encyclopedia.	1770	French and English struggle for possession of India. Capture of Madras by the French. The French invade Flanders. Stadholdership revived in Holland. Execution of Lord Lovat in England. Klopstock's Messiah issued.
1656	Russian Truce of Niemetz, or Wilma, with Poland. Prussia declared independent of Poland. Frederic William, the Great Elector. Jamais conquered.	1693	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1717	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1752	Lord Clive takes Arcot, India. Birth of James Madison; died 1836.	1771	Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain.
1657	Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor. Death of Admiral Blake.	1694	French and Indians destroy Schenectady, New York.	1718	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1753	The first theater in New York opened. Discovery of Pompeii. Paoli's Corsican revolt, 1819.	1772	Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain.
1658	Accession of Leopold I. in Germany. Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.	1695	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1719	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1754	Lord Clive takes Arcot, India. Birth of James Madison; died 1836.	1773	Reception of the English Embassy at Pekin.
1659	Auto da fe of the Inquisition, Mexico. Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector.	1696	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1720	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1755	Lord Clive takes Arcot, India. Birth of James Madison; died 1836.	1774	Edict against Christianity because of Jesuits.
1660	Peace of the Pyrenees. The restoration. Charles II. returns to England; the monarchy re-established. Birth of Stahl; died 1734.	1697	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1721	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1756	Lord Clive takes Arcot, India. Birth of James Madison; died 1836.	1775	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1661	Death of Mazarin. Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France. Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in Scotland. Birth of De Foe; died 1731.	1698	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1722	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1757	Kingdom of Korea established.	1776	Kingdom of Korea established.
1662	The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced; court opened there in 1672. Terrible earthquake in Pekin; 300,000 killed.	1699	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1723	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1758	Opium trade prohibited.	1777	Opium seized, causing trouble with British.
1663	Canada becomes a royal government under Louis XIV. Earthquake in Canada. Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728.	1700	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1724	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1759	Chinese outrages in Canton. Hong Kong captured.	1778	Chinese outrages in Canton. Hong Kong captured.
1664	France begins war with Holland. New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled at Elizabethtown. The English take New Amsterdam and name it New York. North Carolina settled. De Courcey, governor in Canada.	1701	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1725	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1760	Naval battles.	1779	Naval battles.
1665	War with the Mohawks. Second Dutch war with England. Death of Philip II.; regency of Anne. The Great Plague in London. Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch. Canada granted to French West India Company.	1702	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1726	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1761	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1780	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1666	De Ruyter defeated by Monk. Mohawk villages destroyed by the French. Great fire in London. The French Academy of Sciences founded.	1703	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1727	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1762	Kingdom of Korea established.	1781	Kingdom of Korea established.
1667	Perpetual edict abolishes office of stadtmeister in Holland. First Russian vessel built. Birth of Swift; died 1745.	1704	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1728	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1763	Opium seized, causing trouble with British.	1782	Opium seized, causing trouble with British.
1668	New York City; 384 houses.	1705	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1729	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1764	Chinese outrages in Canton. Hong Kong captured.	1783	Chinese outrages in Canton. Hong Kong captured.
1669	Triple Alliance, England, Holland and Sweden united against France. Treaty of Lisbon. Spain recognizes Portugal's independence. Russian ambassadors sent to France and Spain.	1706	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1730	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1765	Naval battles.	1784	Naval battles.
1670	France and Sweden break the triple Alliance, and declare war against Holland. First settlements of English in South Carolina. Elysees, Paris, planted.	1707	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1731	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1766	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1785	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1671	Birth of Steele; died 1729.	1708	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1732	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1767	Kingdom of Korea established.	1786	Kingdom of Korea established.
1672	Coude and Turenne overrun Holland. Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked. William of Orange, stadholder. The De Witts assassinated in Holland. The Holland dikes opened, and French driven out.	1709	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1733	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1768	Opium seized, causing trouble with British.	1787	Opium seized, causing trouble with British.
1673	The French acquire Pondicherry, India. Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada. Paris Academy of Music founded. Birth of Addison; died 1719.	1710	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1734	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1769	Chinese outrages in Canton. Hong Kong captured.	1788	Chinese outrages in Canton. Hong Kong captured.
1674	Virginia granted to Arlington and Culpepper. Despots of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest. Death of the poet John Milton. Discovery of the Mississippi.	1711	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1735	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1770	Naval battles.	1789	Naval battles.
1675	King Philip's war in New England. Birth of Clarke; died 1729.	1712	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1736	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1771	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1790	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1676	William of Orange marries Mary. "Paradise Lost" first published. Russia begins war with the Turks. Peace of Nimeguen, France.	1713	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1737	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1772	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1791	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1677	England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories of a false "Popish plot." Sir Edward Berry Godfrey found murdered. Expedition of La Salle.	1714	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1738	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1773	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1792	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1678	Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" published. Birth of Bolingbroke; died 1751.	1715	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1739	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1774	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1793	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1679	Habeas Corpus Act passes parliament. Archbishop Sharp murdered by covenanters who defeat Cloverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bothwell Bridge.	1716	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1740	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1775	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1794	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1680	East India Company begins trading in China. Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29. Mississippi river explored by Hennepin. Charleston, South Carolina, founded. The Exclusion Bill, England.	1717	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1741	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1776	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1795	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1681	Delaware granted to Penn. Sophie, of Poland, raises the siege of Vienna. Discovery of Rye House plot, to secure succession for Duke of Monmouth.	1718	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1742	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1777	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1796	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1682	William Penn settles in Pennsylvania.	1719	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1743	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1778	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1797	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1683	Sophie, of Poland, raises the siege of Vienna. Discovery of Rye House plot, to secure succession for Duke of Monmouth. Execution of Lord Russell, July 21, and Algernon Sydney, Dec. 7.	1720	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1744	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1779	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1798	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1684	Canada renews war with the Iroquois. Mahomet I. besieges Vienna, but fails. Greece invaded by the Venetians. Birth of Berkeley; died 1753.	1721	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1745	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1780	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1799	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1685	Revocation of Edict of Nantes; terrible persecutions of French and Protestants follow. Accession of James II. of England. Argyle's rebellion suppressed, and his execution. Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., lands at Lyme, June 11; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20.	1722	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1746	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1781	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1800	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1686	William Dampier lands in Australia. Louis marries Madame de Maintenon. Alliance between Russia and Poland against the Turks.	1723	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1747	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1782	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1801	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1687	Birth of Allan Ramsay; died 1765.	1724	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1748	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1783	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1802	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1688	Birth of Fielding; died 1754.	1725	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1749	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1784	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1803	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1689	Birth of Buffon; died 1788.	1726	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1750	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1785	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1804	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1690	Mantua ceded to Joseph I., of Austria. The French squadron routed by the English, under Admiral Byng.	1727	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1751	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1786	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1805	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1691	Discovery of Herculaneum.	1728	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1752	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1787	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.	1806	Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1692	England determines upon the conquest of Canada. Battle of Pultowa; Peter totally defeats Charles XII., of Sweden, who flies to Turkey.	1729	French and Indians						

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1778 Pondicherry captured by the British.	1866 Bengal visited by a severe famine.	1854 Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.	1883 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec. 10.	Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 6; recaptured, July 23; terrific battles in the Shirkha Pass, August 21-23; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehmet Ali as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.
1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.	1868 Earl of Mayo becomes Viceroy of India.	1855 Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.	1884 Col. Souderkin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28.	1770 Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 6; recaptured, July 23; terrific battles in the Shirkha Pass, August 21-23; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehmet Ali as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.
Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.	1870 Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.	1855 Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2.	1884 Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, Aug. 27.	1771 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam of Mahratta and Hyder Ali. Battle of Porto, July 1.	1872 Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. 8.	1855 Alexander II., Emperor.	1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 19.	1772 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Treaty of Chunar between Hastings and the Subadar of Oudh.	1874 Troubles continue throughout Bengal.	1855 Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22.	1884 Great fire in Moscow, Oct. 29.	1773 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.	1875 Prince of Wales arrives at Bombay, Nov. 8.	1855 Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5.	1884 Marriage of Prince Seraphim to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15.	1774 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Trincomalee lost by the British.	1876 Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13.	1855 Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8.	1885 Attack of the Russians, under Gen. Komarov, on Afghan positions near Murgab.	1775 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib.	1876 Lord Lytton appointed Governor General.	1855 Death of Lord Raglan.	1885 Jews expelled from the Asiatic provinces.	1776 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
French troops under Bussy arrive.	1877 A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000 lives.	1855 The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept.	1885 Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman, died April 28.	1777 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Tippoo Saib captures Bednore.	1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1.	1855 Russian assault on Kars fails.	1884 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.	1778 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.	1877 Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year.	1855 Battle of the Ingour; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6.	1885 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnity to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.	1779 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.	1878 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.	1855 Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26.		1780 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Return of Warren Hastings to England.	1879 Massacres at Cabul.	1855 Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11.		1781 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.	1880 Marquis of Ripon made Governor-General of India.	1855 Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7.		1782 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.	1880 Formal installation of Mir Mahbub Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon.	1855 Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29.		1783 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Reform of the Company's Civil Service.	1880 The Calcutta exhibition closed March 10.	1855 Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.		1784 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Decretory Act passes parliament.	1880 Terrible epidemic of small pox, at Madras.	1855 Close of the war.		1785 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19; Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-13.	1881 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4.	1855 Crimea evacuated July 9.		1786 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.	1881 Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Mardall.	1855 Alexander II., crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2.		1787 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib.	1882 Death of Keshut Chunder Sen, head of the reformed theistic sect of Hindus, Jan. 8.	1855 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.		1788 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Treaty with Mahrattas concluded.	1882 Formal installation of Mir Mahbub Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon.	1855 Meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart and Weimar.		1789 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore.	1882 The Calcutta exhibition closed March 10.	1855 Russia censures the warlike movements of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Italian war.		1790 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikera, May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defense.	1883 Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras.	1855 Treaty with Great Britain.		1791 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.	1883 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4.	1855 Commercial treaty with China.		1792 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.	1884 Indian Parcel Post inaugurated July 7.	1855 Insurrection in Poland begins.		1793 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Pondicherry taken by the British.	1884 Burnese expedition, from Calcutta, for Rangoon, Nov. 1.	1855 Treaty with Great Britain.		1794 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
War with Hastings acquitted.	1885 Hostilities against Burmese begun by Lieut. Gen. Prendergast, Nov. 16.	1855 Students' riots throughout the empire.		1795 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.	1885 King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 30.	1855 Increased privileges granted to the Jews. Serfdom in the empire ended.		1796 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
British take Seringapatam.	1885 India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war.	1855 War with Asiatic nations.		1797 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Tippoo Saib killed, May 4.	1885 India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy.	1855 New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.		1798 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign.	1885 Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, Dec. 11.	1855 Attempt by Karakosoff to assassinate the Czar, Sept. 15.		1799 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Rajah of Tangore surrenders his power to English.	1885 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manur, March 27.	1855 Diplomatic interview with Rome.		1800 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.	1885 Defeat of the Manurans by the English, May 5.	1855 Marriage of Prince Alexander.		1801 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Nizam cedes Mysore to British.	1885 Mints closed as to free silver by order of the Indian Council.	1855 Russian America, Alaska, sold to the United States for \$7,000,000.		1802 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.		1855 Attempted Assassination of the Czar, in Paris, by a Pole.		1803 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
The British receive further concessions. Treaty of Bassein, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Mahratta confederacy.		1855 Amnesty granted for political offenses. Poland disappears from map of empire.		1804 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1803 The third Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.		1855 Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian students.		1805 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.		1855 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war declared.		1806 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.		1855 Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea.		1807 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Treaty of peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.		1855 Conference of the powers at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses.		1808 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Holkar lays siege to Delhi.		1855 Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.		1809 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Gen. Frazer defeats Holkar at battle of Deeg, Nov. 13.		1855 Emissaries against Khiva, which surrenders, June 10.		1810 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelcund, and other territory.		1855 Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.		1811 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1806 Mutiny among Sepoys.		1855 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan.		1812 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Lord Minto, Governor General.		1855 Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia.		1813 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1808 War with Travancore.		1855 War with Kholand.		1814 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.		1855 Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.		1815 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed. India trade thrown open to any British subject.		1855 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.		1816 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.		1855 Capture of Khokan.		1817 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Mahratta confederacy dissolved.		1855 Conquest of Khiva completed.		1818 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Ahmednugur ceded to English.		1855 Russia declares war against Turkey, April 24.		1819 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Defeat of Holkar at Mehdupore.		1855 Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayazid, April 30.		1820 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Pindarie war.		1855 Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4.		1821 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1818 End of Pindarie war; peace with Holkar.		1855 Melikoff storms Ardaban, May 17.		1822 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
The Peishwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.		1855 Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27.		1823 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Oudh becomes independent.		1855 Capture of Tirynova, July 8.		1824 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Lord Amherst, Governor General.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1825 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Burmese war begins; British take Rangoon, May 5.		1855 Insanity of the Emperor Paul.		1826 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1.		1855 He is assassinated.		1827 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Burmese defeated at the battle of the Prome.		1855 Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes peace with England.		1828 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Battle of Paham Mew ends Burmese war.		1855 Russia joins the coalition against France, April 15.		1829 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmeh pays \$1,000,000 and cedes large territory.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1830 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
English take Burpore.		1855 Insanity of the Emperor Paul.		1831 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1830 Danish possessions in India purchased by England.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1832 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
England at war with Sikhs; battle of Moodkee, Sept. 6.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1833 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1846 British victory over Sikhs at Sobraon, February.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1834 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
1848 Lord Dalhousie Governor-General.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1835 Revolt of the Sultan suppressed.
Second Sikh war begun; Rammugur taken by General Gough; again defeated at Vyseerabad.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1836 Steam communication introduced into India.
1849 The Sikh War ended with battle of Goojerat, Feb. 21.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1837 Slavery abolished in the East.
Sir Charles Napier becomes Commander-in-chief.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1838 Afghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7.
Annexation of the Rajah to British dominion.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1839 Turkish capture of the Suez Canal.
1850 March of native infantry in Bengal.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1840 Turkish capture of the Suez Canal.
Beginning of the Second Burmese war.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1841 Turkish capture of the Suez Canal.
1852 Peru annexed to British Empire.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1842 Turkish capture of the Suez Canal.
1853 Close of the Second Burmese war. Burmeh deprived of its seaboard provinces.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1843 Turkish capture of the Suez Canal.
First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tannah.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1844 Turkish capture of the Suez Canal.
Renewal, for the last time, of East India Company's charter.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1845 Lord Hardinge Governor-General.
Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1846 Danish possessions in India purchased by England.
Indian Civil Service thrown open to competition.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1847 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Cawnpore.
1854 Ganges Canal opened.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1848 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Cawnpore to Allahabad.
1855 Calcutta Railway opened.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1849 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Allahabad to Cawnpore.
Annexation of Oudh.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1850 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Cawnpore to Benares.
1856 Lord Canning appointed Governor-General.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1851 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Benares to Allahabad.
1857 Mutiny among native regiments at Barrackpore, Burmopore and Lucknow, May 6; The great Sepoy rebellion commences at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 40,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; mutinies at Cawnpore and Allahabad.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1852 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Allahabad to Cawnpore.
Cawnpore surrendered by the British to Nana Sahib, June 25.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1853 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Cawnpore to Benares.
Siege of Lucknow, begins July 1; General Havelock enters Cawnpore, July 17; victory over Nana Sahib, at Bithoor, July 19.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1854 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Benares to Allahabad.
Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept. 20; Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1855 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Allahabad to Cawnpore.
Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore, Dec. 6.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1856 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Allahabad to Cawnpore.
1858 Battle of Futteghur, Jan. 2. Sir Colin Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21; Rebels defeated at Kotara, July 14; at other points subdue the rebels.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1857 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Allahabad to Cawnpore.
An Act for the better Government of India received royal assent Aug. 2. Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1. Lord Canning made first Viceroy of India.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1858 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Allahabad to Cawnpore.
1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace restored.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1859 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Allahabad to Cawnpore.
The Punjab is made a presidency. Pacification of Oude announced, Jan. 25.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1860 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Allahabad to Cawnpore.
1862 Lord Elgin appointed Viceroy of India.		1855 Russia forms an alliance with France.		1861 First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Allahabad to Cawnpore.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians. Independence of Greece established. The Turks evacuate the Morea. 1828 Turkey surrenders Missolonghi. Treaty of Adrianople. 1831 President of Ischia assassinated. 1833 Insurrection in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted. 1830 Pireus blockaded by a British fleet. England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects. French intervention sought. Greece forced to yield. 1834 Revolt of Albanians. English and French occupy Greece. Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war declared. 1837 Greece evacuated by the French and English. Serious insurrections in Greece. Otho I. forced to leave Greece. Prince Alfred, of England, declared King. Austria declares for Otho I. 1833 National Assembly declares Alfred elected King. England refuses to allow his accession. Prince William, of Denmark, elected King. March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1833; new Constitution adopted. 1837 King George I. married to Princess Olga, of Russia. 1870 Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English prisoners. 1875 Neutrality observed in Herzegovian insurrection. Declares for neutrality in Servian war. 1878 Thessalians aided by Greeks against the Turks. 1880 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers. 1881 Convention with Turkey, July 2. Thessaly ceded to Greece. 1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, Aug. 5. 1889 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 27. 1890 Greek Ministry resigns, October 28. 1891 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the ruins of Eretria, March. 1893 Ministry resigned May 10, and succeeded by a new Cabinet, with M. Tricoupi as premier, Nov. 11.

ITALY.

1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pio VI. 1796-97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy. 1797 Treaty of Campo Formio. France and Austria divide the Venetian States. The Cis-Alpine republic founded. Second invasion of the French. Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte. 1799 Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the Russians, under Suvarow. 1800 Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope. Bonaparte crosses the Alps. Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat of the French. 1802 The Cis-Alpine republic remodeled as the Italian republic; Bonaparte President. 1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Eugene Beauharnais made Viceroy of Italy. 1806 The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions. 1814 Downfall of Napoleon. Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy. Establishment of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom for Austria. Genoa added to the Sardinian crown. 1823 Death of Pope Pio VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope. 1829 Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes Pope. 1831 Death of Pio VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI. Death of Carlo Felix, and extinguishment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy. The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto. The "Young State Party" formed by Mazzini. Insurrection in Central Italy. 1837 King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, promulgates a new Code. 1846 Death of Pio Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX. becomes Pope. 1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria. Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is supported by the King of Sardinia. The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June. War between Sardinia and Austria. Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29. Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta. 1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are finally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23. Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria. Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28. The Roman republic formed. Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot. The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored. 1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia. Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin. Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1853 Revolt in Milan subdued. 1855 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war. 1856 Unsuccessful revolt in Sicily. 1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria. 1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm. France espouses the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance. The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27. The French army reaches Genoa, May 3. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30; 31; Magenta, June 4; Mallegnano, June 8; Solferino, June 24. Total defeat of Austrians. Revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc. Peace of Villafranca, July 11. Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia. Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom. The people forced to arms by Garibaldi. The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12. The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation to Sardinia. New constitution for Sardinia. Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10. Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia. The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31. The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 8. A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16. Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Ro-

magna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9. Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia. The French troops leave Italy in May. Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11. Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatitinni and Melazzo, July 29. He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7. Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29. The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans at Ischia, Oct. 17. Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturna, Oct. 1. The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31. The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15. Death of Cavour, June 6. Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II. Ratazzi forms a new ministry. Naples declared in a state of siege. Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina. Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope. He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army. 1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles, Feb. 18. Parliament deposes Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26. The new kingdom recognized by England, April 15. The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15. Death of Cavour, June 6. Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II. 1862 Ratazzi forms a new ministry. Naples declared in a state of siege. Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina. Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope. He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army. 1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain. 1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867. Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence. 1865 Bank of Italy established. New Parliament meets at Florence. The insurrections at Turin suppressed. Brigands cause much trouble. 1866 The first Austro-Italian war begins. Italy declares war against Austria, June 20. Italians cross the Mincio, June 23. Battle of Custozza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht. Battle of Lissa. Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20. Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom. Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of the war. Cession of Venetia to the Italian kingdom. King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7. 1867 Insurrection in the Papal States. Garibaldi placed under arrest. The French enter Rome. Garibaldi defeated at Mentana. 1868 Railway over Mont Cenis opened. Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess Margherita. 1869 Ecumenical Council held at Rome. Severe earthquake at Florence. 1870 Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council of Vatican. Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo. The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20. Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9. Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1. Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11. Revolution in Rome imminent. The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo. Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9. The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain. 1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July. Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel. 1872 Death of Mazzini. Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula. 1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome. Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy. 1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy. Brigands cause great trouble. The government suppresses the Camorras. 1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy. Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain. Six new cardinals appointed. 1876 Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question. Attempted assassination of King Humbert I. Nov. 7. The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed. 1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9. Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17. Death of Pio Pius IX., Feb. 7. Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20. 1880 Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli. The monster ironclad Italia successfully launched. Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa. 1881 Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretis. Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 21. 1882 Electoral law passed. Death of Garibaldi, June 2. 1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrum, at Rome, Nov. 6. 1884 The cholera rages in Naples. Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 9. 1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sept. 20. 1891 Crispi resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed, Feb. 9. Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 30. 1893 Prof. Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday. King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.

SPAIN.

1767 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom. 1771 Pilkington Islands ceded to England. 1775 War with Portugal resumed. 1777 War with England renewed. France and Spain besiege Gibraltar. 1783 England cedes Balsac Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles. 1794 French invade Spain.

magna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9. Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia. The French troops leave Italy in May. Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11. Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatitinni and Melazzo, July 29. He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7. Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29. The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans at Ischia, Oct. 17. Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturna, Oct. 1. The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31. The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15. Death of Cavour, June 6. Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II. 1862 Ratazzi forms a new ministry. Naples declared in a state of siege. Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina. Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope. He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army. 1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain. 1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867. Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence. 1865 Bank of Italy established. New Parliament meets at Florence. The insurrections at Turin suppressed. Brigands cause much trouble. 1866 The first Austro-Italian war begins. Italy declares war against Austria, June 20. Italians cross the Mincio, June 23. Battle of Custozza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht. Battle of Lissa. Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20. Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom. Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of the war. Cession of Venetia to the Italian kingdom. King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7. 1867 Insurrection in the Papal States. Garibaldi placed under arrest. The French enter Rome. Garibaldi defeated at Mentana. 1868 Railway over Mont Cenis opened. Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess Margherita. 1869 Ecumenical Council held at Rome. Severe earthquake at Florence. 1870 Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council of Vatican. Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo. The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20. Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9. Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1. Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11. Revolution in Rome imminent. The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo. Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9. The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain. 1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July. Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel. 1872 Death of Mazzini. Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula. 1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome. Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy. 1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy. Brigands cause great trouble. The government suppresses the Camorras. 1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy. Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain. Six new cardinals appointed. 1876 Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question. Attempted assassination of King Humbert I. Nov. 7. The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed. 1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9. Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17. Death of Pio Pius IX., Feb. 7. Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20. 1880 Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli. The monster ironclad Italia successfully launched. Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa. 1881 Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretis. Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 21. 1882 Electoral law passed. Death of Garibaldi, June 2. 1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrum, at Rome, Nov. 6. 1884 The cholera rages in Naples. Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 9. 1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sept. 20. 1891 Crispi resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed, Feb. 9. Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 30. 1893 Prof. Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday. King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.

FRANCE.

1764 Narvaez again becomes prime minister. He advises the relinquishment of St. Domingo. Queen Isabella refuses. Christina returns to Spain. 1801 Peace with Peru, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity. Queen Isabella orders the sale of the crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation. Spain relinquishes St. Domingo. Quarrel with Chile followed by war. Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim. General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Portugal. 1802 Treaty with Portugal at Badajos. Treaty with England at Amiens. Renewed war with England. 1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson. 1807 Invasion of France by the French. Treaty of Fontainebleau. Territory demanded by France. Spanish fortress seized. The French take Madrid. Chilean IV. indicts in favor of Napoleon, May 1. Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2. Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25. Ferdinand VII. abdicates. Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 29. The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug. 21, by the English. Battle of Logrono; defeat of the patriots. Battle of Durango; the French victorious. The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 2. Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4. 1809 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore. Surrender of Saragossa. Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Douro. Defeat of the French at Talavera, July 28. Spanish defeated at Ocaña, Nov. 12. Severe battle of Molinos del Rey, Dec. 21. Granada, Seville and Atsora seized by the French. Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal Soult, July 10. Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo, Jan. 19. Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6. Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22. 1813 English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid. English successful at Castella, April 13; Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 23. The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidassoa and follows them into France. 1814 Ferdinand VII. restored. 1817 The slave trade abolished for a compensation. 1820 Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins in January. Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes. 1823 The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March. Intervention of France in behalf of the king. French army enters Spain, April 7. Cadiz invested, June 25. Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31. Rebels defeated and the revolution crushed. The king again restored. Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders. 1828 The French evacuate Cadiz. Cadiz proclaimed a free port. 1830 The Saline lands abolished. 1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II. Don Carlos claims the throne. 1834 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne. Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown. Beginning of the Carlist war. Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao. 1835 Dissemination of cholera. 1839 Success of the government forces. Don Carlos takes refuge in England. 1840 Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain. The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain. 1841 Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio. Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority. Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled. 1842 Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartero, he is beaten, the city Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4. 1843 Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, Corunna, Seville and other points. Bombardment of Seville, July 21. Defeat of Espartero. 1845 Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son, Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age. Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army. 1846 Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Aszt, Duke of Cadiz. Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France. Protest of England against these marriages. 1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen. Espartero restored to power. 1848 The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours. Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately. Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain. 1851 Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway. 1852 Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger. 1853 Narvaez elected to Vienna. Espartero organizes a military insurrection at Saragossa and succeeds in making himself prime minister. The queen-mother impeached, and compelled to quit Spain. 1855 Death of Don Carlos. 1856 Insurrection at Valencia. Espartero resigns. A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell. Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government. Disbandment of the national guard. Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa. O'Donnell as Dictator. O'Donnell forced to resign. Narvaez is made prime minister. Birth of the prince royal. 1859 War with Morocco. O'Donnell commands the army in Africa. 1860 Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadeloupe. Treaty of peace signed, March 26. Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin king, as Charles VI. Ortega shot, April 19. The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as first-class power. The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England. 1861 The assassination of St. Domingo to Spain is stopped. Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition. 1863 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne. O'Donnell resigns the premiership. Insurrection in St. Domingo. 1864 Spanish quarrels with Peru. General Prim exiled for conspiracy.

1789 Destruction of the Bastille, July 14. The beginning of the French revolution. The king and queen compelled by a mob, at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6. The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9. The National Assembly change the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 16. Clerical property confiscated. The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22. 1790 King Louis accepts the work of the revolution, Feb. 4. Titles of honor and hereditary nobility abolished. Confederation of the Champs de Mars; the King takes the oath to the constitution, July 14. 1791 Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20. Imprisonment of the Tuilleries; they are arrested at Varennes, June 21. Louis sanctions the National constitution, Sept. 15. Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. 29. 1792 First coalition against France. Commencement of the great wars. War with Austria declared April 20. Battle of Valmy; the Prussians defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20. Attack and capture of the Tuilleries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10. Massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept. 2-5. Opening of the National Convention, Sept. 21. The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 21. Meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1. France declared a republic, Sept. 22. Trial and condemnation of King Louis, Nov. 12 to Dec. 13. 1793 Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21. War against England, Spain and Holland, declared Feb. 1. Insurrection in La Vendee begins, March. Proscription of the Girondists. Robespierre becomes Dictator March 25. Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May 31. Charlotte Corday assassines Marat, July 13. Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16. Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bonaparte. The Duke of Orleans, Phillippe Egalite, beheaded, Nov. 6. Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8. Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12. Danton and others guillotined, April 5. Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed. Robespierre becomes president, June. Fall of Robespierre, July 27. Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28. Close of the Reign of Terror. 1795 The Dauphin (Louis XVII.) dies in prison. Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists Oct. 5. The Directory established Nov. 1. Bonaparte wins the victories of Montebello, April 12; Mondivali, April 22, and Lodi, May 10. Autekirechen, June 1. Radstadt, July 5, in Italy. The conspiracy of Babeuf suppressed. Return of Napoleon into Paris. Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks. Battle of the Pyramids, July 12-21. Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1. 1799 England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22. Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 13. 1800 Battle of Marengo, June 14. Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians. Attempt to kill the Consul by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24. 1801 Treaty with Germany. The Rhine made the French boundary. Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9. 1802 Defeat of the French at Aboukin, March 8. Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27. Legion of Honor instituted. Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2. 1803 Bank of France established. War with England declared, May 22. Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails. Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21. The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18. Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 30. 1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21, by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2. Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26. Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12. Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8. Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14. Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15. 1807 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8. Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 26. Treaty of peace signed, July 7. The Milan decree published, Dec. 17. 1808 New nobility of France created. The beginning of the Peninsular war. Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain. 1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling. Victorious at Wagram. Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May. Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 15. 1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louise of Austria, April 1. Union of Holland with France. 1811 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II. 1812 War declared with Russia. Napoleon invades Russia. Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7. Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October. 1813 The Concordat treaty with the Pope. Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16. Battle of Leipzig. Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18. The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, Oct. 7. 1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 30. Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5. Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May 3. Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3. The Bourbon dynasty restored. The Constitutional Charter established, June 4-10. 1815 Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army. Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire. The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29. Leaves Paris for the army, June 12. He invades Belgium, June 15. Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18. Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20. Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22. He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3. Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3. Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15. Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland," and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where he arrives Oct. 15. Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7. The family of Napoleon forever excluded from the throne of France.	1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2. Attempt to assassinate the Emperor. Beginning of the Crimean war. Treaty of Constantinople, March 12. War declared with Russia, March 27. 1855 Emperor and Empress visit England, April. Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15. Pianos attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28. Bellini attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August. 1856 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16. Close of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30. Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments.	1868 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed. Serious election riots in Paris. The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government. Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great. Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28. 1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9. Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life. Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The Plebiscitum on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Plebiscite, May 8. Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling. Prince Leopold withdraws. Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France. War with Prussia declared, July 15. English mediation refused, July 20. Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl. The Emperor takes command of the army. Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28. The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25. Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24. Passage of the Public Safety Bill. Trial of the Count de Montalembert. The Empire divided into five military departments. Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed. Orsini and Pietri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor. Visit of the Queen of England to Cheltenham. Conference at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danubian principalities. 1859 France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May. The Empress declared Regent. The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30; 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each. Armistice arranged, July 6. Meeting of the Emperor of France and Austria, Villa Franca, July 11. Preliminary peace effected, July 12. The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17. Peace Conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12. 1860 France adopts a free trade policy. Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23. Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica and Algiers. The public levying of Peas' Pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters. Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech. The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.	1861 No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29. The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848. The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary. Military levy taxed in Hungary. Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21. The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 21. The magistrates at Pesth resign. Military government established in Hungary, in December. 1862 Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists. Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19. Ministry of Marine created. The principle of ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government. Great reduction of the army. A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed. Serious inundations throughout the empire.	
1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5. Charles X. becomes king. 1827 National Guard disbanded. War with Algiers. Succession in Paris. Seventy-six new peers created. The Polignac administration organized. Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 15. Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5. Revolution and barricade of streets in Paris, July 27. Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 31. Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 26. Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Philippe I. Pollignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15. The hereditary peerage abolished. Insurrection in Paris suppressed. Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, July 22. Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27. 1834 Death of Lafayette, May 20. 1835 Fieschi attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 6, 1836. Death of Charles X., Nov. 6. Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 13. The Duke of Orleans, Charles X., set at liberty and sent out of France. Meunier attempts to kill the king. Death of Tallyrand, May 14. War with Mexico. 1839 Insurrections in Paris. 1840 M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister. Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6. Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6. Darmes attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15. Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15. 1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall, July 13. 1843 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d'Eu. Extradition treaty with England. 1846 Lecompte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16. Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25. 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The Emperor releases 4,312 political offenders, Feb. 2. Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.	1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2. Attempt to assassinate the Emperor. Beginning of the Crimean war. Treaty of Constantinople, March 12. War declared with Russia, March 27. 1855 Emperor and Empress visit England, April. Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15. Pianos attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28. Bellini attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August. 1856 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16. Close of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30. Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments.	1868 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed. Serious election riots in Paris. The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government. Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great. Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28. 1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9. Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life. Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The Plebiscitum on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Plebiscite, May 8. Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling. Prince Leopold withdraws. Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France. War with Prussia declared, July 15. English mediation refused, July 20. Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl. The Emperor takes command of the army. Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28. The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25. Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24. Passage of the Public Safety Bill. Trial of the Count de Montalembert. The Empire divided into five military departments. Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed. 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Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica and Algiers. The public levying of Peas' Pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters. Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech. The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.	1885 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22. Burning of the Theatre Comique, 100 lives lost, May 25. Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2. M. Sadé Carnot elected President, Dec. 3. 1888 Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farmsborough. General of French revolution celebrated, May 5. Paris Exposition opened, May 6. Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet, March 16. Russia bestows decoration on Pres. Carnot, March 21. 1891 Panama Canal frauds exposed, many prominent men imprisoned. Court of Cassation quashed the sentence of the Panama Canal swindlers, and all released from jail, except Chas. de Lessups. France gives Siam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June 29. Marshal McMahon, ex-president, died, Oct. 17. 1894 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Lyons by an anarchist. Casimir-Périer elected president, but resigns shortly after and was succeeded by Félix Faure.	1861 No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29. The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848. The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary. Military levy taxed in Hungary. Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21. The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 21. The magistrates at Pesth resign. Military government established in Hungary, in December. 1862 Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists. Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19. Ministry of Marine created. The principle of ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government. Great reduction of the army. A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed. Serious inundations throughout the empire.
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ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1837 Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms, under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.	1863 The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William I. German states, except Prussia, meet at Frankfort, and approve a plan of federal reform.	1793 Prussia seizes Dantzig and acquires Posen.	1816 Agricultural and Weaver riots.
1407 By the Treaty of Calmar, Sweden joined the confederacy or Scandinavian kingdom.	1864 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom. The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the duchies.	1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.	1817 Specie payments resumed.
1448 Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.	1865 The Gastein convention. It gives great offence to the German Diet.	1797 Frederick William III., of Prussia, becomes Emperor of Germany.	Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1523. Gustavus Vasa died in 1560.	1866 War between Prussia and Austria, and Prussia and Austria called upon to give up Holstein, which they refuse.	1801 Treaty of Vienna.	Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.
1523 Lutheran religion established in Denmark.	1866 War between Prussia and Austria, and their respective allies.	1805 Downfall of the German Empire.	Trial of Lord Howe and acquittal.
1537 Catholicism suppressed and church lands annexed to the crown.	1867 Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bavaria, Wurttemburg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.	1806 Prussia seizes Hanover, Posen.	1818 Birth of J. Anthony Froude.
1611 Gustavus Adolphus, The Lion King of the North and Balthazar of Protestantism in Germany, became king of Sweden. He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1621.	1868 Prussia makes peace with the several German states.	1806 Prussia joins the alliance against France. Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.	1819 Queen Victoria born, May 24.
1664 Charles XII. became king of Sweden, after engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa in 1709 and became a fugitive.	1869 North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.	1807 Prussia succumbs to Napoleon. Napoleon issues the Berlin Decree.	1820 Birth of Ruskin.
1792 Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being insane, was deposed.	1870 Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bavaria, Wurttemburg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.	1808 Peace of Tilsit.	Death of George III., Jan. 29.
1809 Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.	1871 Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.	1809 Convention of Berlin.	Cato Street conspiracy discovered, Feb. 20.
1810 For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.	1872 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.	1810 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.	Trial of Queen Caroline.
1814 Norway taken from Denmark and given to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the allies, and Copenhagen was given to Denmark in exchange.	1873 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4. The war of Liberation begun.	1811 Death of Herbert Spencer.	Birth of George McDonald.
1818 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are still seated.	1874 Uprising of the people. The "Landwehr" formed.	1812 Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.	Death of Queen Caroline.
1863 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.	1875 The allies invade France.	1813 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops.	Great outrages in Ireland.
1872 Christian IX. crowned king of Denmark. Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.	1876 Complete defeat of Napoleon.	1814 Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 13.	George IV. crowned, July 19.
1893 Viking ship built at Christiana, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christiana, Sweden, June 24.	1877 Prussians occupy the French capital, Paris.	1815 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.	George IV. visits Scotland.
	1878 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.	1816 Religious agitation in Prussia.	Insurrections in Ireland.
	1879 Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal Blucher, Sept. 12.	1817 Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.	Suicide of Castlereagh.
	1880 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.	1818 New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.	First Mechanics' Institute held.
	1881 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.	1819 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.	Agitation about tests and corporation acts.
	1882 Revolution of 1848.	1820 Deposition of Catholic bishops in Munster and Cologne.	1824 English-Burmese war.
	1883 Berlin declared in a stage of siege, Nov. 12.	1821 Great Riots in London.	Death of Lord Byron in Greece.
	1884 The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg Castle, Nov. 29. The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.	1822 First railroad in England.	First railroad in England.
	1885 The German National Assembly offers the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 28. He declines it, April 29.	1823 Thames tunnel commenced.	Thames tunnel commenced.
	1886 Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.	1824 Birth of Wilkie Collins.	Birth of Wilkie Collins.
	1887 Occupation of Carlsruhe by the Prussians, June 23.	1825 Lord Canning Prime Minister.	Lord Canning Prime Minister.
	1888 The revolution in Baden completely crushed.	1826 Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary.	Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary.
	1889 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 9.	1827 Battle of Navarino.	Battle of Navarino.
	1890 Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22.	1828 The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.	The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.
	1891 Treaty of peace with Denmark.	1829 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 13.	Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 13.
	1892 Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.	1830 Great Riots in London.	Great Riots in London.
	1893 National Liberals succeed in the elections.	1831 Death of George IV.	Death of George IV.
	1894 Troubles with the Roman Catholic church.	1832 William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.	William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
	1895 Monetary reform law passed, June 23.	1833 Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.	Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.
	1896 Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5.	1834 Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.	Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.
	1897 Civil marriage bill passed.	1835 The new London bridge opened.	The new London bridge opened.
	1898 New military and press laws.	1836 The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.	The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.
	1899 Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck.	1837 Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.	Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.
	1900 Bismarck resigns Chancellorship, Dec. 16.	1838 Earl Grey's ministry.	Earl Grey's ministry.
	1901 Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.	1839 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.	Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.
	1902 The Imperial Bank bill adopted.	1840 Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 1.	Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 1.
	1903 Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.	1841 Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.	Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
	1904 Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.	1842 Slavery ceases in the colonies.	Slavery ceases in the colonies.
	1905 Occupation of Carlsruhe by the Prussians.	1843 Lord North's ministry.	Lord North's ministry.
	1906 Formation of the German Empire.	1844 Cook's voyages in the South Sea.	Cook's voyages in the South Sea.
	1907 The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.	1845 Lord Melbourne's ministry.	Lord Melbourne's ministry.
	1908 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.	1846 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.	Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.
	1909 North Germany annexed to France.	1847 Death of William IV.	Death of William IV.
	1910 An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.	1848 Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.	Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.
	1911 The year of Liberation, against Napoleon, begins.	1849 Hanover separated from Great Britain.	Hanover separated from Great Britain.
	1912 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.	1850 Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.	Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.
	1913 War declared against France, March 16.	1851 Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.	Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.
	1914 The Zollverein (commercial union) formed.	1852 Viscount Melbourne's ministry.	Viscount Melbourne's ministry.
	1915 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.	1853 Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.	Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.
	1916 Death of Goethe, German poet.	1854 Penny postage inaugurated.	Penny postage inaugurated.
	1917 Other German states join the Zollverein.	1855 The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.	The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.
	1918 Thuringia and Saxony join the Zollverein.	1856 Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.	Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.
	1919 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.	1857 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.	Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.
	1920 Attempted assassination of the Prussian King.	1858 Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.	Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
	1921 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany.	1859 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 20; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.	John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 20; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.
	1922 German National Assembly meets in Frankfort.	1860 Income tax established, Aug. 4.	Income tax established, Aug. 4.
	1923 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 28.	1861 Peace with China, Dec.	Peace with China, Dec.
	1924 He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly.	1862 Queen Victoria visits France.	Queen Victoria visits France.
	1925 Frankfort Assembly removes to Stuttgart.	1863 Emperor of Prussia and King of the French visit England.	Emperor of Prussia and King of the French visit England.
	1926 Austria protests against alliance of Prussia and smaller German states, 1850.	1864 Trial of O'Donnell at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept.	Trial of O'Donnell at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept.
	1927 Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemburg, Feb. 27.	1865 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.	Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
	1928 Parliament meets at Erfurt.	1866 Great famine in Ireland.	Great famine in Ireland.
	1929 The German Confederation meets at Frankfort, Sept. 2.	1867 Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.	Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.
	1930 Hesse-Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Baden, and Prussia, Nov. 12.	1868 Anti-corn law agitation.	Anti-corn law agitation.
	1931 Insurrectional plot in Berlin discovered.	1869 Great railroad speculations.	Great railroad speculations.
	1932 Revision of the German Confederation. Meeting of an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfort, at the call of Austria.	1870 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.	Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.
	1933 Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.	1871 Great commercial panic.	Great commercial panic.
	1934 The elector restored by the Confederation.	1872 Russell forms new ministry.	Russell forms new ministry.
	1935 Bavaria, and other German states, manifest a willingness to assist Austria against the French in Italy.	1873 Death of O'Connell, May 15.	Death of O'Connell, May 15.
	1936 Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish duchies begins.	1874 \$50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.	\$50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.
	1937 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.	1875 Chartist demonstrations in London.	Chartist demonstrations in London.
	1938 Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark begins.	1876 Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, to death, Oct. 9.	Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, to death, Oct. 9.
	1939 Death of Frederick William IV.; accession of William I.	1877 Cholera in Ireland.	Cholera in Ireland.
	1940 National Assembly meets at Heidelberg. Attempted assassination of the King.	1878 Sentence of Irish insurgents committed to transportation.	Sentence of Irish insurgents committed to transportation.
	1941 The National Assembly, at Berlin, declares in favor of unification. Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.	1879 Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.	Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
	1942 Death of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.	1880 Cholera reappears in England.	Cholera reappears in England.
	1943 The Queen visits Ireland.	1881 The Queen visits Ireland.	The Queen visits Ireland.
	1944 The Emperor of Prussia and King of the French visit England.	1882 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.	Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
	1945 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.	1883 Peat assaults the Queen.	Peat assaults the Queen.
	1946 War declared against Russia, March 28.	1884 First gold arrives from Australia.	First gold arrives from Australia.
	1947 Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.	1885 Great riot in Belfast.	Great riot in Belfast.
	1948 Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims.	1886 Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.	Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.
	1949 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2.	1887 English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 22.	English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 22.
	1950 Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.	1888 Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.	Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.
	1951 Visit of the Emperor and Empress of Prussia to England.	1889 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.	Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.
	1952 The Queen and Prince Albert visit France.	1890 War declared against Russia, March 28.	War declared against Russia, March 28.
	1953 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.	1891 Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.	Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.
	1954 Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 26.	1892 Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims.	Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims.
	1955 Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.	1893 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2.	Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2.
	1956 The Conspiracy and Volunteer bills passed.	1894 Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.	Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.
	1957 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).	1895 Visit of the Emperor and Empress of Prussia to England.	Visit of the Emperor and Empress of Prussia to England.
	1958 Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.	1896 Prussia and France signed, Dec. 10.	Prussia and France signed, Dec. 10.
	1959 Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran. Persian restored.	1897 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).	Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).
	1960 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.	1898 Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.	Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.
	1961 War with China (q. v.).	1899 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
	1962 England at war with Persia.	1900 Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran.	Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran.
	1963 Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25.	1901 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).	Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).
	1964 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	1902 English declare war on Persia.	English declare war on Persia.
	1965 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	1903 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
	1966 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	1904 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
	1967 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	1905 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
	1968 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	1906 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
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	1971 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	1909 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
	1972 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	1910 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
	1973 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	1911 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
	1974 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	1912 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
	1975 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	1913 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
	1976 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	1914 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
	1977 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.	19	

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1862 Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America. Confederate "Alabama" sails from England. Second international exhibition, May 1. Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1. Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23. Serious riots in Ireland. Continued distress in cotton districts. Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10. Birth of a Garibaldi. The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece. Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed. European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question. Cattle plague in England and Ireland. Fenian troubles in Ireland; arrest of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24. Russell-Gladstone ministry. Death of Richard Cobden, April 2. Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 13. Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16. Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June 18. Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26. Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6. Cattle plague continues, causing great loss. Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5. Atlantic cable pronounced a success. Habeas Corpus suspended in Ireland. Fenian invasion of Canada. New reform act passed. War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects. Sir Robert Napier commands expedition. Fenian outbreaks in Ireland. Disraeli's reform bill. The Dominion of Canada formed. Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25. Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 25. Gladstone's bill for Disestablishment of Irish Church passes the House, April 30. Scotch and Irish reform acts passed, July 13. Dissolution of Parliament, Dec. 10. Resignation of Disraeli ministry. Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9. Successful termination of the Abyssinian war. The suicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 13. Convention on "Alabama Claims" signed; it is rejected by the United States. Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Irish Church bill receives the royal assent, July 26. Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23. Measures adopted for the spread of primary education. Land bill of Ireland receives royal assent, July 8. Education bill. Neutrality in France. Prussian war proclaimed, July 19. Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 11. Recognition of John Bright, Dec. 20. Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 26. Princess Louise marries the Marquis of Lorne, March 20. Black Sea Conference, March 13. Treaty with the United States regarding Alabama claims, May 8. The Irish Church Disestablishment bill goes into effect. Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva. University tests abolished; army purchase abolished. The Ballot Act passed. Serious illness of the Prince of Wales. Scott center at Edinburgh. Great fire in Dublin. 1872 Supplementary treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 3. A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27. O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29. Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14. Scotch educational bill. Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5. Serious riots in Belfast. Abolition of tests in the Irish Universities. Payment of the Geneva award. Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18. Defeat of the Dublin University bill. Resignation of the Gladstone ministry, March 13; ministry resumes office, March 14. The Shah of Persia visits England. Passage of the Judicature bill, Aug. 5. War with the Ashanties; Sir Garnet Wolseley placed in command. 1874 Irish educational bill fails. Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23. Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 28. Defeat of Ashanties, Jan. 31, and treaty of peace signed, Feb. 13. Disraeli becomes Prime Minister. Reopening of the Eastern question. The Prince of Wales visits India. France passes the English Channel Tunnel bill. Great revival under Moody and Sankey. England purchases the Suez canal. O'Connell centenary in Ireland. Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India, March 1. Bulgarian atrocities produce intense excitement in England. Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland. Disraeli raised to the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield. England takes part in the Eastern question. Great Britain expresses her disapproval of the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to remain neutral. Duke of Marlborough made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Rejection of Gladstone's resolutions in regard to Turkey. 1878 Russian advance on Constantinople produces great excitement in England. Several changes in the ministry. Earl of Leitrim shot in Ireland. Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent England in the Berlin Conference. Great commercial depression in England. British Afghanistan war. General Roberts' victory at Piewas Pass, Dec. 2. Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20. 1879 Yakoob Khan recognized as Ameer of Afghan, May 9; retirement of British troops; treaty of peace signed, May 30; British residents at Cabul massacred, Sept. 3; Gen. Roberts reaches Cabul, Sept. 23; abdication of Yakoob Khan, Oct. 19; British defeat Afghans at Sherpur, Dec. 23. Zulu South Africa, war; British troops enter Zululand, Jan. 12; massacre of Isandlwana, Jan. 22. Victory at Kambula, March 29; Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napoleon III., killed by Zulus, June 1; Sir Garnet Wolseley takes command, June 23; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the Zulu king, Cetewayo, July 4; capture of Cetewayo, Aug. 28. Great distress and famine in Ireland. Parnell visits the United States in behalf of the Land League. Anti-rent agitation in Ireland.

1880 Continued fighting in Afghan; Shere Ali made Governor of Cabul; Yakoob Khan attacks Cabul and repulses Gen. Burrows, July 27; sortie from Cabul fails, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts relieves Cabul, Aug. 31; defeats Yakoob Khan, Sept. 1. Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22; Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 29. Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected. Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25. "Boycotting" practiced. Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent. Duke of Argyle resigns from cabinet, April 8. Death of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader. Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons. Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 21. Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16. Yakoob Khan routs the Ameer and enters Cabul. Parnell arrested under Coercion Act, Oct. 12. Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20. Yakoob Khan defeated by the Ameer, Sept. 22. Agrarian outrages in Ireland. Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean, March 2. State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane. Prince Leopold married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27. Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland. Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6. Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish. The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11. John Bright resigns, July 15, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy. The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote. Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13. Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13. Fire in House of Commons, Dec. 14. Annexation of Rent Bill passed. Married woman's property assessed. Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 6. War in Egypt (q. v.)

1883 The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 10. Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1. The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada. New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug. 1. Annexation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 23. Surrender of Cetewayo to the British residents, Oct. 6. Sir H. Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 19. 1884 New Patents Act goes into operation, Jan. 1. Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 18. The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16. Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, March 28, aged 29. Monster reform demonstration in London, July 21. Jubilee of the abolition of slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1. Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 17. Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Vice-Royalty of India, Sept. 10. Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 13. Portuguese fire upon the British ship Tyburnia, at Madeira, Dec. 3. Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7. Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 13. Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 13. 1885 Attempt to blow up the House of Commons, Westminster Hall and Tower of London, Jan. 24. The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 26. Opening of the Mersey tunnel, Feb. 13. The service forces and militia forces called out, March 26. The revised Bible published, May 18. Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry, of Battenberg, July 23. Death of Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 101, July 28. Grant memorial services at Westminster, Aug. 4. Parnell's land bill defeated, Sept. 21. Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21. Irish Crimes Bill passed, July 8. Irish National League proclaimed, Aug. 19. First White Chapel murder, April 2. U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed, July 27. Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales, July 27. 1886 Resolution of overtures from the Pope, April 11. Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party, Dec. 6. 1887 Newfoundland fishery dispute, March-May. U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted, May. 1888 Battle-ship "Victoria" sunk by the "Camperdown," off the Syrian coast, 400 men perished. The Duke of York married Princess Mary of Teck, July 6. Manchester Ship Canal opened, Dec. 7. 1889 Defeat of the Liberal party and fall of the Rosebery Cabinet; is succeeded by the Earl of Salisbury and a new Radical Cabinet.

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ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1776	Battle of Trenton; Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahl and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.	1807	The first coast survey ordered by Congress. Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress. Eli Terry manufactures first wooden clocks. Fulton's first successful steamboat.	1832	Morse invents electric magnet telegraph. Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths. Fairbank's Scale first patented.	1846	Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 18. Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
1777	Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mawhood (loss 400). Battle of Bennington, Vt.; Stark (loss 300) defeats Baum and Bremen (loss 600). Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept. 11. Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army. Philadelphia occupied by the British, Sept. 27. Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 3-4. Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7. Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 7,500 men; Gates, Oct. 17. Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15. American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.	1808	Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1. France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels. First printing office west of the Mississippi established at St. Louis. First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphia.	1833	The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States. President Jackson begins his second term, March 4. The Southern States hold a states-right Convention. Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed. Gayler invents first practical safe. Death of John Randolph, May 24. Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed. First successful reaper patented. Ericsson invents the calorific engine.	1847	Monterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24. California expedition, under Stephenson, 3,000 from New York, Sept. 26. Tobosa, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25. Tampico taken by Gen. Conner, Nov. 14. Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pasqual, Dec. 6. Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Bratzito, Dec. 25. Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott. The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill. Iowa admitted as a State. Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8, 9. Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan of \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 8. Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 14. Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24. Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.
1778	Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6. Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18. Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss 230) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26. Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3. Count d'Estaing, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives. Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 200) defeats Pigot (loss 250), Aug. 29. Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30. Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29. Repulse of Americans at Briar Creek, March 3.	1809	First woolen mills started, in New York. Embargo repealed, March 1. James Madison President. Intercourse between France and England forbidden.	1834	Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged. Lucifer matches first made. Wall Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent. Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.	1848	Great fire in New York. Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana. Government purchase Cherokee bonds for \$3,200,000. New York Herald established by Bennett. Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6. Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief Justice. Seminole Indian war renewed. Gas first introduced into Philadelphia. Brown invents first gold pens with diamond points. Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S. Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.
1779	New Haven plundered by the British, July 5. Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7. Stony Point taken by the Americans, July 16. Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 12. Battle of Camden, S. C.; Cornwallis (loss 320) defeats General Gates (loss 730), Aug. 16. Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country. Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.	1810	Engagement between U. S. frigate "President," and British sloop, "Little Belt." Depredations on American vessels by France and England. Stevens devises plan for plating vessels. First manufacture of screws by machinery invented. Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7. Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesapeake."	1835	Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo. Pensions granted revolutionary soldiers. Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama. Erie Canal commenced. Mississippi admitted into the Union. Harper Bros. publishing house founded. Clymer invents Columbian printing press. New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded.	1849	Alvarado capitulates, April 2. Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8; Scott defeats Mexicans; also at Contreras, Aug. 20. Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8. Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 15.
1780	Battle of Cowpens; American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Jan. 17. Assembling of Congress, March 2, articles of Confederation having been ratified by all the States. Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.	1811	Passage of the Missouri Compromise. Florida ceded to the United States by Spain for \$5,000,000. Maine admitted into the Union, March 15. Heated discussion in Congress on the slavery question. Percussion caps for guns first introduced.	1836	The national debt virtually paid. Arkansas admitted into the Union. Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21. Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S. Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded.	1850	Great fire in St. Louis. Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman, Nov. 23. United States gold dollar first coined. California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.
1781	Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 1,050) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8. The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6. Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,078 men, to Washington, Oct. 19.	1812	Embargo laid for ninety days. Louisiana admitted into the Union. Congress levies a tax of \$5,000,000. Additional force of 35,000 men authorized. Detachment of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized. War declared against Great Britain, June 12. British orders in council revoked, June 23. Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5. Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8. Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.	1837	Great financial crash and panic throughout the country. Haraden originates the express business. Michigan admitted into the Union. Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pacific.	1851	Death of James K. Polk, June 15. Filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President. Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate.
1782	Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, April 19.	1813	Founding of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Aug. 24. Pensacola, Fla., captured from the Spanish, by Jackson.	1838	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Petroleum first discovered in Ohio. Macadamized roads first introduced. Death of Daniel Boone.	1852	Capt. Minie invents the Minie conical bullet. Mason and Dixon's line surveyed. Cholera visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis.
1783	Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Prussia. Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20. Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23.	1814	Mississippi admitted into the Union. The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19. Gen. Harrison takes command of the Northwestern army. Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13. The "Frolic," a British ship, captured by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp." Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Poictiers," a British 74.	1839	California Constitution formed at Monterey. First cotton mill built in Lowell. Elliott makes first platform scales. War with the Cuban pirates. Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.	1853	California Constitution formed at Monterey. First national Temperance Convention held at Saratoga. Adams' great debate for the right of petition. Death of Aaron Burr. Sioux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi. Scott subdues the Creek Indians.
1784	Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.	1815	The "Macedonian," a British frigate, captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25. The "Java," a British frigate captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. 29.	1840	Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y., caused by "Spirit rappings." Food sent to starving Ireland. Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney, and a system of government organized.	1854	Great fire in St. Louis. Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman, Nov. 23.
1785	John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United States. Cotton introduced into Georgia.	1816	At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left unproctected by Gen. Prater, July 13. The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 23.	1841	Great financial crash and panic throughout the country. Haraden originates the express business. Michigan admitted into the Union. Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pacific.	1855	Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31. Congress passes the Oregon Donation Law.
1786	Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.	1817	The United States acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics. First English firm in California opens house at Monterey. Death of Maj.-Gen. Stark. First cotton mill built in Lowell. Elliott makes first platform scales. War with the Cuban pirates. Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.	1842	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1856	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1787	Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding. Constitution of the United States adopted, Sept. 17.	1818	The Monroe doctrine, June 18. First gas company in New York. First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.	1843	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.	1857	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1788	Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina. Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.	1819	The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13. The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19. Gen. Harrison takes command of the Northwestern army. Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13. The "Frolic," a British ship, captured by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp." Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Poictiers," a British 74.	1844	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1858	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1789	First Congress meets at New York. George Washington elected first President of the United States. North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.	1820	First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1845	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1859	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1790	Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17. Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution. Hamilton's financial schemes proposed.	1821	Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7.	1846	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1860	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1791	Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia. Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State. Indians defeat St. Clair.	1822	Death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities. Fifteenth anniversary of American Independence. Great American excitement. Abduction of William Morgan. Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States. Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 25. Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph. Delano's first fire-proof safe.	1847	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1861	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1792	Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State. The Columbia river discovered by Captain Grey. Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.	1823	Treaty with Creek Indians concluded. Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages. Treaty with the Republic of Colombia. Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair."	1848	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1862	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1793	Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton.	1824	First principle of Robert Owen preached. Pins first made by machinery. First reformatory school founded in New York.	1849	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1863	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1794	Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet.	1825	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1850	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1864	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1795	Washington's second term as President begins. Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. France recalls Genet. Jay's treaty with Great Britain.	1826	Death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities. Fifteenth anniversary of American Independence. Great American excitement. Abduction of William Morgan. Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States. Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 25. Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph. Delano's first fire-proof safe.	1851	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1865	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1796	Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.	1827	Treaty with Creek Indians concluded. Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages. Treaty with the Republic of Colombia. Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair."	1852	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1866	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1797	Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State. Ratification of George Washington.	1828	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1853	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1867	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1798	John Adams inaugurated as President. Treaty with France annulled.	1829	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1854	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1868	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1799	War with France threatened.	1830	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1855	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1869	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1800	Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14. The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington. Treaty signed with France.	1831	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1856	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1870	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1801	General Bankruptcy Law passed.	1832	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1857	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1871	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1802	Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.	1833	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1858	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1872	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1803	New York Evening Post established. War with Tripoli commenced, June 10. Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.	1834	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1859	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1873	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1804	Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11. Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.	1835	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1860	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1874	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1805	Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.	1836	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1861	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1875	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1806	Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22. Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.	1837	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1862	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1876	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1807	British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.	1838	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1863	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1877	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1808	Trouble with England respecting the rights of neutrals.	1839	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1864	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1878	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1809	Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.	1840	First edge tool manufactory established. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1865	First re-election of James Monroe as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.	1879	First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1810	Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.						

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1855 British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea, brought to New London.

1856 Hoosac Tunnel begun. Victory of John Brown at Ossawatomie, Kan. Republican party formed. Alcott invents type-setting machine. Rock Island bridge, across the Mississippi, opened April 11. Affray at Panama between passengers and natives April 15. Page makes first wood type by machinery. President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion. Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner. Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 28. Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane. Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 22. The government purchases the "Resolute," refitted and presented to British Government. Loom for weaving Axminster carpets first patented. Election of James Buchanan as President.

1857 Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood. Settlement of the Central American question. Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16. Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas. Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6. First attempt to lay Atlantic cable. Aldis secures patent for condensed milk. Great financial crash. New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspend, Oct. 14, 15. Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12, 14. Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress. Foundering of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and \$2,000,000 lost. Great religious revival throughout the country. Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnson, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15. Dispute with England respecting the right of search. Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, Aug.

Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15. Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30. Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois. Minnesota admitted as a State, May 18. Seward announces his "irreducible conflict" doctrine. Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3. First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16. Peruvians capture two American vessels. Burning of steamship "Austria," Hamburgh to New York; nearly 500 lives lost.

1859 The Island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops. The Fenian organization perfected. Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10. Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14. Drake bores first oil well at Titusville, Pa. Great storm in the Northern and Southern States. Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27. Kansas Free State party frame a State constitution at Wyandotte. Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11. Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary. San Juan Island occupied by General Harney, July 9. Appearance of the potato bug. Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6. Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whisky. Treaty with Mexico signed. Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc. Tour of the Prince of Wales. Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea. Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 28.

1860 Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House. Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20. Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21. Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. The Parrott Gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.

1861 Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9. Florida secedes, Jan. 10. Alabama secedes, Jan. 11. South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West." Georgia secedes, Jan. 18. Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26. Texas secedes, Feb. 1. Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4. Provisional Government of Confederate States meet at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4th. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 8. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of United States, March 4. Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12. Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15. Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 17. Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19. Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union Commander, April 20. Maryland refuses to secede, April 27. Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May. Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 2. Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3. Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6. Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10. Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13. North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20. Butler in command at Fortress Monroe, May 22. Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24. Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3. Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8. East Tennessee opposing it. Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10. Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4. Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.

1861 Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July 7. Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed. Battle at Romney, Va., June 11. West Virginia admitted as a State, June 12. Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Pogram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11. Battle near Centreville, Va., July 18. Destruction of the Confederate "Petal" by frigate "St. Lawrence." Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July. Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,490; Confederates, 1,593 killed and wounded, July 21. Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomac. Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22. Battle of Drug Spring, Mo., under General Price; Southern forces defeated. Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., 5,200 men, under Gens. Lyon and Sigel, attack 24,000, under Gens. McCulloch, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10. President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 16. Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Forts Hatters and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 28. Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30. Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31. Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Gens. Rosecrans and Floyd, Sept. 10. Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 13. Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va. Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender; loss, 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold. Battle of Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3. Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry." Wilson Zouaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 21. Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11. Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass, Oct. 12. Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston. Battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; flight of Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21. Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops. Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces. Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21. Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 29. Gen. Scott resigns command of army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him. Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov. 1. Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent" in West Indian waters. Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7. Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight. Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20. Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone feet, Dec. 21. Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling. Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8. Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9. Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.

1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota. Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8. Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8. "Ericsson" Monitor launched at Green-point, Jan. 30. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, retiring Jan. 13. Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 13. Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces under Commander A. H. Foote, Feb. 6. Prince Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough Feb. 8. Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16. Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McCulloch killed March 8. Confederate ram, "Merrimac," sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessel in Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8. "Monitor," U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9. Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10. Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 889 killed, wounded, and missing, March 13. Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14. Battle at Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,699. Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8. Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn., April 10. Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11. Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16. Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17. Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, April 24. Gen. Butler in command, at New Orleans, May 1. Yorktown evacuated, May 4. Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut, May 18. Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5. Battle of West Point, May 7. Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10. Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the Confederates, May 11. Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 13. Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 25. Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 29. Corinth evacuated, May 30. Little Rock captured, May 31. Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks, success of Unionists. Unionists lose Brashears City, June 13. Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 19. Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 4. Surrender of Memphis, June 8. Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 8. Seven days' fight before Richmond, un-

der McClellan, June 26; Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to James river. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, July 1. Murfreesborough captured by Forrest, July 3. Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7. Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8. Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24. Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9. Union forces under Banks, lose 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing; Confederates, under "Stonewall" Jackson. Raid of Phillips into Mississippi, Aug. 16. Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 24. Fighting on Rappahannock under Pope, Confederates under Ewell and Jackson, Aug. 27. Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky. Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27. Battle of Groveton, Va., Aug. 29. Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29. Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29. Second Battle of Bull Run; defeat of Federals, Aug. 30. Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1. Confederates cross Potomac into Maryland, at Poolesville, Md., Sept. 1. Battle of South Mountain, Md.; Union victory; Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed. Harper's Ferry surrendered, after three days' fighting by General Miles, Sept. 15. Battle of Antietam between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee. Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17. Battle of Juka, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19. Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Federals, Sept. 22. President Lincoln issues preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22. Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens. Rosecrans and Price, defeat of the latter, Oct. 3, 4. Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens. Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil. Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8. Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized and looted, Oct. 10-12. Union Gen. O. M. Mitchel, astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30. La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated. Union losses, 13,771. Battle of Kingston, N. C. Confederates defeated, Dec. 14. Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to General Van Dorn, Dec. 20. Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23. Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 26. Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28. Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras. West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 31. 1863 Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1. Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States. Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87, Jan. 10. U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama" off Texas, Jan. 11. Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClellan, Jan. 12. Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17. First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 25. Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25. Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1. Com. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16. Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1. Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2. Arrest of Col. Vandalin, May 3. Seven battles between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederates, under Lee, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 3, 4. Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14. Battle of Baker's Creek; Pemberton routed by Grant, May 15. Battle of Black River Bridge; retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17. Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21. Colored troops first brought into action at Port Hudson, May 27. Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7. Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June 14. Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15-25. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 2, 3. Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 3. Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4. Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks, and Natchez occupied by Gen. Grant—Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8. Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 rioters killed, July 13, 14, 15. Riot in Boston, July 15. Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3. Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 6. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9. Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, under Rosecrans, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19. Quantrill raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21. Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2. Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 23. First Fenian Congress held in the United States. Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retiring, Nov. 7. Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17. Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of Federals, Nov. 24. Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 23. Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 29. Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5. President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8. Draft of 500,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1. Colt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 8. Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20. Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.

1864 General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 2. A Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March. Admiral Porter's Red River expedition, March 4. Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of army of United States, March 12; assumes command, March 17. A call for 200,000 more men, March 15. Arkansas votes to become a Free State, March 18. Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4. New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars. Union expedition to Mansfield, La., failed, April 8; Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill. Fort Pillow massacre, April 12. Wessells surrenders Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 20. Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, at Petersburg, in advance on Richmond, May 3-11. Battle of Wilderness, May 5. Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4. Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7. Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15. Failure of Butler to capture Drury's Bluff, May 16. Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19. Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 21-24. Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31. Evacuation of Allatoona Pass, June 1. Battle of Cold Harbor, June 3. Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5. Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into West Virginia, June 8. Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12-15. Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 16-18. Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19. Hood attacks Hooker at Kennesaw and fails, June 22. Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22. Butler occupies Fredericksburg, ten miles below Richmond, June 22. Marysland abolishes slavery, June 24. Release of Thomas and McPherson at Kennesaw, June 27. Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28. Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2. Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick, Md., July 9. Rosseave's raid into Alabama, July 10. Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12. Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 284 per cent, July 16. Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 18. Battle around Atlanta; between forces under Hood, the Confederate, and under Sherman, Union, July 22. Sherman's attack on Atlanta, by General Stuart, July 30, burned by General Stuart, July 30. Explosion of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30. Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 3. Great naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5. Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 31. Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded, Sept. 19. Defeats of Early, by Sheridan, in Shenandoah, Sept. 19-22. Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery. Plot at Knob evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 2. Death of Chief-Justice Roger Brooks Taney, Oct. 12. Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19. Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torpedo affixed to her by Lieut. Cushing, Oct. 27. President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8. Sherman commences his "March to the Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 16. Incendiary by Confederates in New York, Nov. 23. Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30. Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas, a great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat, Dec. 15, 16. Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sea," December 21. President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19. Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25. 1865 Establishment of the Freedman's Bureau. Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15. Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1. President's Conference with Confederate Commission, Feb. 3. Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17. Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18. Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4. Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18. Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1. Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2. Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3. Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5. Battle of Sailor's Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6. Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7. Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9. Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10. Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilkes Booth, April 11. President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 13. President Lincoln assassinated, in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14. Attempted assassination of Seward, April 14. President Lincoln dies, April 15. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice-President, takes oath of office as President. Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces; great amount of army stores taken, April 20. Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, April 28.

1866 Jefferson Davis captured at Irwansville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10. Engagement at Boco Chico, between 500 Confederates and 400 Union troops, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion," May 12. Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24. Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26. Arkansas Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29. Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., December 4. Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the U. S., Dec. 18. Mississippi nullified secession ordinance, Aug. Alabam declared ordinance of secession null and void, Sept. 12. South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance, Sept. 15. Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct. 25. Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 23. Execution of assassination conspirators, Harold, Payne, Atzeroth, and Mrs. Surratt, July 7. Rebel Indian Chiefs sign treaty of loyalty, Sept. 14. Execution of Capt. Witz, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 10. Death of Rufus Choate, Jan. 15. Passage of the Freedman's Bureau Bill over the President's veto, Feb. 20. President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended. Death of General Winfield Scott, May 29. Fenians invade Canada, June 1. Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8. Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27. Massacre in New Orleans, July 30. Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State. Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4. Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed, Jan. 4. Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March 3. Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 13. Southern States organized as military districts, Jan. 1867 Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of President Johnson. Death of Kit (Christopher) Carson, trapper and guide, May 23. Death of James Buchanan, June 1. Death of Matthew Vassar, June 23; he donates \$300,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College. Wyoming Territory organized, July 23. Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11. Cornell University, of Ithaca, opened, Sept. Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 3. 1868 Pacific Railway completed, May 10. Death of Franklin Pierce, Jan. Nolle Prosequi ends prosecution of Jefferson Davis, Feb. 6. Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25. Supreme Court pronounces Confederate currency to be worthless. Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 15-20. French frontier cable laid, July 27. Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday," Sept. 24. Death of George Peabody, Nov. 4. Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 14. Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States. Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 14. Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12. The Nathan murder, New York, July 28. Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-German war. First narrow-gauge railway built, Denver & Rio Grande. KKK bill passes Congress. Treaty of Washington with Great Britain. Great fire at Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about \$196,000,000, Oct. 8. The Yellowstone National Park bill passed. Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to United States. The Credit Mobilier scandal. 1872 Settlement of the Alabama Claims. Congress removes the political disability of the Southern people. Re-election of President Grant. Great fire at Boston; loss about \$78,000,000, Nov. 9. Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29. Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph. Northwestern boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany. Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1. Epizootic throughout the United States. National Grange organized. Death of William H. Seward. 1873 Wreck of the Atlantic, 555 lives lost, April 1. Major massacre, death of General Canby, April 11. Colfax massacre, La., by White League, April. Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, May 7. Beecher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn, July. The Salary Grab Bill. Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 19. Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22. Seizure of the "Virginian," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Surrender of "Virginian" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 12. Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14. Woman's Temperance Crusade. King of Kalakaua, King of Hawaii. Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President. Death of Charles Sumner, March 11. Grasshopper raid in the Northwest. Abduction of Charley Ross, July 1. A second large fire in Chicago, July 14. Presidential election; result disputed, November 7. 1875 Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879. Colorado admitted into the Union, March 4. Centennial celebration at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31. Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery. Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5. Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17. Military rule discontinued in the Southern States. Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Ralston. Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22. Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25. Foundering of steamship "Pacific" between San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4. Death of William B. Astor, Nov. 24. Escape of Tweed from the custody of the Sheriff, Dec. 4. Great revivals, under Moody and Sankey. Great inundation in Texas.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1876 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10. Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California. Bursting of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 3. Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10. War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux. Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June. Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2. Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence; great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4. Castle Garden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, July 9. Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7. Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 8. Yellow fever in Georgia, September. Trial of Molly Maguires, October. Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7. Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 5. First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Penn., Dec. 6. The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29. Close of the Indian War. The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26. Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2. Blue Glass mania. Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4. Great Railroad riots, East and West, July and August. Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi. Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27. Fenians attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 29. Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24. The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug. Return of Henry M. Stanley from African explorations, August. Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29. Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1. Earthquake shocks in New England and middle States. Ku-Klux Bill passed by Congress. Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2. Development of the telephone and phonograph. Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10. Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12. Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July. Chinese Embassy visits the United States. Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress. Yellow fever in the South. Gold sold at par—the first time since 1862—Dec. 17.

1877 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1. Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2. Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2. New Constitution of California adopted, May 2. Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24. Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30. Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passed both Houses, June 10. Waterspout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12. Disasterous storms east and west, July. Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 26. Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31. Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31. Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid. "Exodus" of negroes from South to West. James Russell Lowell made Minister to England. Fall elections favor Republicans. Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10. City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10. Terrible tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8. Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April 10 and May 1. Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Stonington". Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23. Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 9; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention. At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 339 electoral votes, Nov. 6.

1881 Electoral vote counted, Feb. 9. The 10 per cent. funding bill passed, March 2. Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette, March 4. Revised New Testament issued, May 20. Star route frauds exposed, May 26. The great comets of 1881 first seen, June 20. Sitting Bull, Chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31. James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4. Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York Collectorship, May. Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5. Great Britain pays £15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay affair. Assassination of President Garfield by Charles Guiteau, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2. Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, burial at Cleveland, Sept. 26. Vice President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 26. Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10. The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14. News of destruction of Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 30.

1882 Guiteau convicted, Jan. 25; sentenced for life; hanged June 30. Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President April 4. Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 23. Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17. Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life. Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 6-9; approved May 16. Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 18. Violent cyclone at Cincinnati, Ia., June 8. Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed, signed by President Arthur, May 6. Collision of the Scio, on Ohio river, 59 persons drowned, July 4. River and Harbor Bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 2. Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition. Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Rerdell, and disagreeing as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and Bell. Steamship Asia founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14. Utah Commission completes registration of voters, Sept.

1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27. 1883 Civil Service Reform bill passes the House, Jan. 4. Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the House. Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, 59 lives lost, Jan. 10. Great flood in Ohio River, 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15. Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2. Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4. Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4. Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 83 lives lost; tornadoes in Iowa and Georgia, April 22. Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24. Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16. Steamer Proteus of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23. Terrific tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21. Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8. Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15. Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeding. Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1. Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 3. Dakota adopted a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6. Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11. 4th Congress organized. House repeals the iron-clad oath law, Jan. 21. Germany returns resolutions of the House laudatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15. United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Legal Tender Act, March 2. Mexican War pension bill passes House, March 3. The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11. Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6. Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8. Great panic in Wall street; Failure of Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14. Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22. President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2. Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6. The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 30 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 4. Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1. Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6. Dedication of the Washington monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21. Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A., by United States troops. Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4. New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 16. Treaty with Colombian Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 5. The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18. Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23. Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4. Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25. The Presidential succession act signed Jan. 19.

1884 Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officers, Jan. 25. 400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9. Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9. Blair Education Bill passes the Senate, March 5. Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8. Chicago Anarchist riot, 6 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4. Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27. President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2. Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20. Monroe Tariff defeated, June 17. House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert-land laws, June 7. Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 18. Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 24. The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July. Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4. Chicago anarchists to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 20. Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 30-31. Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4. Death of Dr. President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56, Sept. 18. Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9. 1887 Inter-State Commerce bill signed, Feb. 4.

House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24. Belmont Retaliatory bill passed, March 2. Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 19. Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22. Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopt a Constitution, July 1. Defeat of the Scotch cutter Thistle by the American Volunteer in race for "America cup", Sept. 27 and 30. President M. J. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip. Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8. United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1. Governor Oglesby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10. Hanging, at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11. Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 16, 1888. Dec. 8.

1888 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 200 lives lost, Jan. 12. Inter-State Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16. Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15. Strike of engineers and firemen on the C. B. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25.

1888 Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax bill, April 9. Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23. Knights of Labor appeal to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12. Death of Roscoe Conkling, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 60 years, April 18. Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 23. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20. Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7. Execution of murderers by electricity after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 1. The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1889, May 24. International Postal Congress held at Vienna, decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25. Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26. Surrender of the Chilean ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4. First shipment of block tin from California to Europe, June 18. International Postal Congress held at Vienna, decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25. Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26. Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30. \$500,000 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July. Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12. Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., June 14. Smoke-tower used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25. The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time 5d. 18h. 5m., Aug. 5. Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13. Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19. The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 31m., Aug. 19. Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7. Major-General John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14. U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21. President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Railroad Bill, August 23. Flood at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12. Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13. September wheat touched \$2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29. U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibition Law," Oct. 22. The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West made public, Oct. 24. Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 30. National Election for President of the Republic of Panama elected, Nov. 6. Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4,705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10. U. S. men-of-war Galena and Yantic sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12. Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5. Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 6. Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Okla., Ter., nearly leveled, Jan. 7. Senator Bland notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8. Argument in the Seward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9. Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.

1889 Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9. Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10. Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4. The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20. Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4. Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27. Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22. Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30. Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4. Destruction by flood of Johnston, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$20,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31. Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14. International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16. North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2. Trial of Cronin suspects begun Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kunze, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty. David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4. Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6. Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18. La. Grippe or Influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States. Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19. Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25. Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13. First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6. First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31. Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19. The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6. General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4. The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1. Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15. Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 23. 1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17. Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29. International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7. Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12. Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15. Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5. Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 18. Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14. Charles E. Smith, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21. Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3. Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3. French Spoliation Bill passed, March 3. The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 4. The Enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized March 6. Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11. Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14. Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14. American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 20. Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 21. 25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6. Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.

1892 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28. Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20. "The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20. Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23. Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3. The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12. Surrender of the Chilean ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4. First shipment of block tin from California to Europe, June 18. International Postal Congress held at Vienna, decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25. Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26. Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2:07 1/2, Nov. 23. Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2. Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23. Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27. P. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29. Great floods in California, Dec. 29. George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30. 1893 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11. Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13. Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17. Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17. Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27. Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8. Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-25. Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1. Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4. Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10. President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1. Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1. Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28. Extra session of Congress called June 30. Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10. Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15. Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 22. Wreck railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22. Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9. World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30. Repeat of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1. 1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16. Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passed the House, Jan. 31. U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2. Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3. Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28. President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30. Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10. Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Disparity law declared, April 19. 133,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20. Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29. Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13. 177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15. American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25. Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29. U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroads, trains, July 2. Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10. Railroad strike declared off, July 13. Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17. American marines landed at Seoul, Korea, July 27. Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2. Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9. 68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13. United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, A. 20. New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27. Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31. Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3. President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5. Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27. Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3. Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7. Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6. 1895 Famous Mora case settled with Spain. Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened.

